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Table 1. *Mean (SD) age, height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) of the 100 children in the study*

Age (years)	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	BMI (kg m <sup>-2</sup> )
6.0	116.2 (5.5)	20.5 (4.5)	15.1 (2.5)
6.5	121.5 (5.5)	24.5 (5.5)	16.4 (2.5)
7.0	126.5 (5.5)	28.5 (6.5)	17.8 (2.5)
7.5	131.5 (5.5)	32.5 (7.5)	19.1 (2.5)
8.0	136.5 (5.5)	36.5 (8.5)	19.6 (2.5)
8.5	141.5 (5.5)	40.5 (9.5)	20.1 (2.5)
9.0	146.5 (5.5)	44.5 (10.5)	20.6 (2.5)
9.5	151.5 (5.5)	48.5 (11.5)	21.1 (2.5)
10.0	156.5 (5.5)	52.5 (12.5)	21.6 (2.5)
10.5	161.5 (5.5)	56.5 (13.5)	22.1 (2.5)

children were given a verbal explanation of the procedure and then asked to give their assent.

The children were then asked to give their assent to the procedure. The assent was given by the child signing a form that was given to the parent and signed by the parent.

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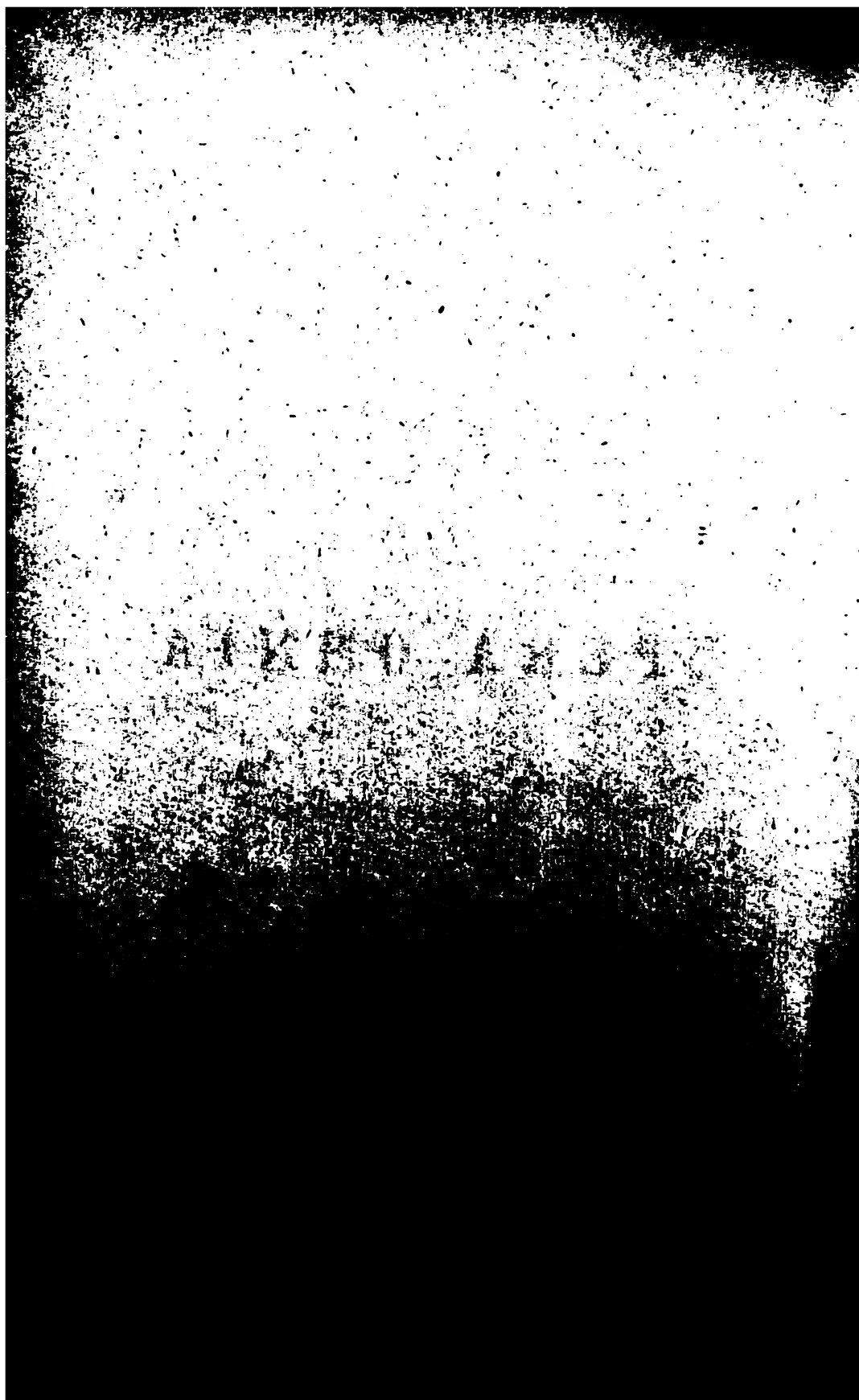


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Admission to the University of California, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. is hereby granted to the undersigned.

(Continued from Page 1)

2001 April 11 Monday 11:45

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**Abstract**

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Ad Bornaggorum	dat. Sagani Martio 1620	625
"	dat. Sagani 20. Aprilis 1620	626
"	Commissarios Caesaris. Ulmae s. d.	644
"	Crägerum dat. Lincii Cal. Martii 1615	28
"	dat. Lincii 17. Junii 1616	24
"	dat. Lincii 11. Martii 1619	26
"	dat. Lincii 17. Julii 1623	28
"	dat. Lincii 18. Febr. 1624	29
"	dat. Lincii 23. Febr. 1624	32
"	dat. Lincii 9. Sept. 1624	37
"	dat. Lincii 1. Maii 1626	49
"	Esselingensium dat. Ulmae 1. Nov. 1627	646
"	Ferdinandum Imperatorem (Ulmae)	87
"	Hofmannum dat. Lincii 28. Apr. 1615	19. 71
"	Macellinum dat. Lincii 2. Sept. 1616	18
"	dat. Lincii 5. Sept. 1616	15
"	dat. Lincii 22. Dec. 1616	16
"	Müllerum s. l. et d.	74
"	Principis quendam familiarum. s. l. et d. (excerpta)	304
"	Proceres Amiciq. superioris dat. Lincii 9. Maji 1616	709
"	Romani dat. Pragae 12. Martii 1622	56
"	dat. Lincii 1. Dec. 1618	56
"	dat. Lincii 4. Aug. 1619	58 (et. 304)
"	dat. Lincii 31. Aug. 1619	61
"	dat. Lincii — Oct. 1619	62
"	dat. Sagani 2. Mart. 1620	63
"	Schickardum dat. Lincii 20. Apr. 1620	626
"	dat. Ulmae 20. Jan. 1627	627
"	dat. Ulmae 20. Febr. 1627	628
"	dat. Ulmae 2. Maii 1627	630
"	dat. Ulmae 2. Junii 1627	631
"	dat. Ulmae 2. Julii 1627	632
"	dat. Ulmae 2. Aug. 1627	633
"	dat. Ulmae 2. Sept. 1627	634
"	dat. Ulmae 2. Oct. 1627	635
"	dat. Ulmae 2. Nov. 1627	636
"	dat. Ulmae 2. Dec. 1627	637

# **EPITOME ASTRONOMIAE COPERNICANAE.**

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## PROOEMIUM.

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**K**epleri studia astronomica, anno 1596. primum incepta et astronomis publicis literis tradita, per annos sequentes 22 non intermissa serie invicem se subsecuta sunt. Quod Keplerus in *Mysterio Cosmographico* tentavit, ut motus planetarum eorumque distantias a Sole ad normam principiaque geometriae conjungeret et sic fundamenta jaceret restauratae astronomiae, quamquam non plane ad votum successit, per totam tamen vitam quasi unicum studiorum suorum finem habuit propositum. Extremam manum imposuit his conatibus condens „*Harmoniam Mundi*,“ quam anno 1619. typis mandavit. Dum res ad universam astronomiam spectantes mente agitabat, singula erant respicienda, observandi siderum motus, eclipses Solis Lunaeque non negligendae, optica disciplina in melius vertenda, ut ratio reddi posset refractionis astronomicae, aliaeque multa, quae ad mandatum munus astronomi (vel astrologi) Caesaris pertinebant, agitanda. Plurimum facesserunt negotii motus Lunae inaequales, et immanem impendit operam Keplerus, ut Terrae comitis orbitam legibus a se inventis adaptaret. Quod quum successisse illiusque theoriam ceterorum planetarum theoriis accommodatam putasset, ea, quae evigilavisset, libro complecti statuit, quem Ptolemaei *Almagesto* comparans *Hipparchum* inscripsit. Hunc librum vero non absolutum reliquit, iterum iterumque a Lunae inaequalibus motibus, quo minus progredereetur, impeditus; quae continet illud opus in ordinem redacta inordinataque ea ex manuscriptis Pulkoviensibus desumpta retulimus in volumen tertium nostrae editionis. Keplerus quum desperaret rem ad calcem perducere posse, mutato consilio partem eorum, quae Hipparchus continebat, ad „*Tabulas Rudolphinas*“ reservandam statuit, partem alii libro inserendam, quo populari sermone universam astronomiam complecteretur. Typis exprimendum curavit hunc librum, quem inscripsit *Epitome Astronomiae Copernicanae*, annis 1618, 1620 et 1621. Libri tres priores exhibent „*Doctrinam sphaericam*,“ libri quatuor posteriores „*Doctrinam theoricam*.“ Maestlini secutus exemplum conscripsit hoc opus forma quaestionum et responsionum, quae forma et in aliis libris, quibus artes aliae sciendi cupidus tradebantur, tum temporis usitata erat, eoque collegit, quae ipse in astronomicis invenerat quaeque alii cum priores tum aequales in promovenda astronomia praestiterant. Innixus Copernici de mundo hypothesi et Tychoonis observationibus rite illa conjunxit iis, quae in *Optica*, in libro de Martis mo-

tibus et in Harmonia nova astronomis tradita erant, et quae ope tubi optici Galilaeus et Jo. Fabricius in coelo memoria digna ad promovendam artem invenerant. Insunt igitur huic operi „leges“ a Keplero inventae, Tychonis observationum historia, placita Tychonis de motu et orbitis planetarum eorumque distantis a Sole et Terra, et Lunae theoria ejusdem, historia eorum, quae Galilaeus et Simon Marius in Lunae superficie, in Veneris et Mercurii illuminatione, in Jove et Saturno detexerant, nec non Kepleri ipsius sententia de motu Solis circa axem suum, quam fulciebat maculis, quas Jo. Fabricius primus in Sole conspexerat, per Solis superficiem se promoventibus. Novam denique condidit Keplerus in hoc opere theoriam motuum Lunae deliquiorumque Solarium et Lunarum, emendans et locupletans ea, quae Tycho in „Progymnasmatibus“ edixerat.

Ut eadem ratione qua in praemissis voluminibus procedamus, singula, quae insunt sequenti operi, ordine recensebimus.

*Liber I.* quinque partibus principia tradit „astronomiae in genere doctrinaeque sphaericae in specie.“ Praemissis definitionibus adit Keplerus *parte prima* astronomiam ipsam, figuram Terrae rotundam demonstrat, ejusdem magnitudinem dimetiendam docet, paucis enarrans veterum de figura Terrae opiniones et conatus illam dimetiendi. *Parte secunda* transit ad stellas fixas, de earum dispositione circa Terram, earum magnitudine, distantia, numero certi quidem pro re nata nihil pronuncians, probabilia tantum proponens. Haec consideratio abducit Keplerum ad quaestionem de finito et infinito, de natura corporum, planis et sphaericis superficiebus comprehensorum, qua speculatione Keplerus revocatur ad mathematicam et opticam demonstrationem, Solem, Lunam et planetas esse globos solidos. *Pars tertia:* De natura et altitudine aëris. Keplerus distinguit inter aërem, „qui vix excedit suprema montium juga“ et aetherem, per totum universum fustum (cfr. Opticam vol. II. passim); aërem dicit colore caeruleo tinctum, aetheri quandoque immisceri aliquid impurum, alias hunc esse purissimum, tenuissimum et plane pellucidum. Hic locum invenit disputandi de ortu et natura cometarum, negat cum Tychone sphaeras veterum solidas, et hinc transit ad refractionem astronomicam, ad Opticam suam respiciens; tradit modum computandi ex refractionibus altitudinem aëris, et quantitatem crepusculorum, item rationem nubium altitudinem dimetiendi. Finem facit proposita causa crepusculorum, scintillationis fixarum, diversae magnitudinis Solis etc. in horizonta et in vertice positi. *Pars quarta.* De loco Terrae in mundo. Ad explicationem „primi motus“ (diurni visibilis circa Terram) sufficit, ut Terra collocetur in centro hujus motus, etsi non sit in centro totius universi; semidiameter Terrae prae ingenti fixarum a Terra distantia pro nihilo est. Recensitis variis rationibus astronomicis, quibus evincatur, Terram non esse in medio mundi, alia argumenta ex physica repetuntur, ut hoc probetur, de natura gravium et levium desumpta. *Pars quinta.* De motu Terrae diurno. Visus fallitur circa motum primum, non sidera vere ascendunt supra montes, sed hi cum toto Telluris globo circa axem illius convertuntur a plaga occasus ad plagam orientis; hoc motu omnes apparentiae motus primi exactissime explicantur. Probatur hic motus Terrae septem argumentis: 1) natura semper, quod potest per faciliora, non agit per ambages difficiles; quare verisimilius est, Terram rotare, quam totam mundi machinam volvi; 2) celeritas motus totius mundi incredibiliter major esset, quam motus globi Telluris, qui non multo major est, quam celeritas motuum, qui in superficie Terrae observantur; 3) motus diurnus per anni spatium non





quem finem nomina ventorum tabula comparat, in qua dominantur lingua Germanica, Italica, Latina (vetusta et moderna) et Graeca. Quinto traduntur nomina et usus aliorum circulorum, quam sunt illi numero 1. definiti, ut: paralleli, circuli declinationum, verticales, circuli positionum (astrol.). Concludit hunc librum explicans circulos, quibus utuntur „gnomonici“.

*Liber tertius.* De doctrina primi motus, quam dicunt, sphaerica. Causae, cur primus (diurnus) motus praemittatur motibus secundis (planetarum propriis), hae enumerantur: ille motus sensui hominum obuius est et vitae rationibus magis respondens, hi vero sunt occultiores, tardiores et a sensu remotiores; deinde primus motus sphaera tantummodo materiali indiget possetque vel in ipso coelo monstrari sine instrumento, secundi motus tabula plana indigent, et ea, quae in hac plana tabula demonstrantur, difficulter applicantur coelo ipsi, nisi prius perceptus sit primus motus. His praemissis enumerantur partes, in quas dividitur liber tertius, eaeque sunt quinque. *Pars I.* De ortu et occasu siderum. Hi differunt secundum positum horizontis, quare distinguuntur sphaera recta, obliqua et parallela, et in singulis his ortus occasusque siderum demonstrantur earumque varietates proponuntur, voces altitudo poli, aequatoris et stellae meridiana explicantur. Hic iterum locus datur demonstrationi quarundam operationum in gnomonicis numerisque explicatur. Altitudinem poli affirmat Keplerus semper eandem manere, contra aliorum opinionem, deinde docet, quomodo metienda sit altitudo stellae seu distantia ejus a vertice, quibus mediis inveniatur linea meridiana, declinatio stellae, angulus ad polum, h. e. angulus inter meridianum et circulum declinationis stellae, angulus inter verticalem et circulum declinationis, amplitudo ortiva, demonstratione semper numeris explicata. *Pars II.* De ascensionibus et descensionibus punctorum eclipticae. Data maxima declinatione eclipticae ab aequatore (quae est mensura anguli, quo se secant aequator et ecliptica) investigari potest declinatio cuiusque puncti eclipticae (calculus). Maxima declinatio variis temporibus variat (a  $23^{\circ} 30' \frac{1}{2}$  ad  $23^{\circ} 35'$ ); causa altera hujus variationis est variatio inclinationis axis Terrae, altera refractio. Definitio ascensionum et descensionum; rectae ascensiones quidem eveniunt in sphaera recta, obliquae in obliqua; sed ille arcus eclipticae dicitur recte oriri, cum quo ascendit arcus aequatoris major se ipso, ille oblique, cum quo minor. Modus computandi ascensionem rectam arcus eclipticae, datis angulo inter aequatorem et circulum declinationis ( $= R$ ), maxima declinatione et arcu eclipticae proposito. Comparatio asc. rectarum cum descensionibus etc. Definitio differentiae ascensionalis; de asc. obliquis; de angulo, quo secant ecliptica horizontem. Tabulae. *Pars tertia.* De anno. Quo differant annus politicus, astronomicus sidereus et tropicus; de diebus naturalibus: dies naturalis paulo longior est integra revolutione Terrae, differentia haec denominatur „additamentum“, qui est arcus aequatoris, quem Sol in uno die naturali conficit in ecliptica. Haec additamenta sunt inaequalia duabus de causis, altera, quod motus Solis in ecliptica inaequalis est, altera, quod ascensiones rectae aequalium arcuum in ecliptica in diversis locis sunt inaequales. De aequatione temporis. Dierum et noctium artificialium varietas per varios sphaerae situs. Initia dierum apud varias gentes. De crepusculis et climatibus. *Pars quarta.* De temporibus anni et de zonis. Differentia umbrarum; causa numeri et latitudinis zonarum. *Pars quinta.* De apparitione et occultatione siderum per diversas anni partes. Motus aequinoctiorum. De anno sidereo in specie: quodnam sit ejus initium? Haec inquisitio ducit Keplerum ad Aegyptiorum annos caniculares,





[illegible]

...



...astronomia et calculo, ex orbita eccentrica  
...linea, quae aperiens pro lon-  
...longitudinem) mediam et  
...planetas. Arcus elliptici  
...inter se, inter se, inter se  
...circuli sive aperi-  
...medias, secun-  
...quod planeta comu-  
...recepto, reperiuntur gradus et  
...est arcus circuli eccentrici later lineam  
...per centrum planetarum; anomaliam consequens est  
...continuationem plani orbitae  
...locum planetarum, vel angulus, quem lineae  
...radio, qua hic angulus  
...in zodiaco, in quod facit recta  
...proportionalis est differentia  
...proposita; aequatio-  
...motu appa-  
...apparente,  
...libri quinti facit  
...et motum

...De  
...instantur observatio-  
...Terrae a Sole distantia, quod  
...miles, quam  
...ad lineam aperiens  
...la media parte elliptica varia-  
...tunc quia Terra reme-  
...in eandem planam  
...eandem  
...media  
...pro-

...pro-  
...con-  
...con-  
...con-  
...con-



netarum eccentrici, libro V. descripti, concordant cum observationibus tantummodo in punctis verarum oppositionum cujusque cum Sole, in locis aliis ab illis discrepant et inaequales sunt, ita ut alio tempore veloces, alio tardi, alio retrogradi, alio denique stationarii cernantur. Causis harum irregularitatum per figuram explicatis additae sunt tabulae periodicorum motuum et proportionum orbium, loca apheliorum in ecliptica eorumque motus. Jam adit Keplerus parallaxes orbium, latitudines planetarum, distinguens inter latitudinem et „inclinationem“ et finit hanc partem demonstrans, qua ratione inveniat latitudo, et quantae sint latitudines planetarum superiorum maximae.

*Pars tertia.* De planetis inferioribus. Causae enumerantur, cur hi a superioribus separati considerentur, dein motus apparentes recensentur et qua ratione a motibus apparentibus ad motus veros deveniatur. Argumentum, quo probatur, planetas hos circa Solem in gyrum ire, e phasibus Veneris desumitur. De locis apheliorum eorumque motu. Keplerus recensens distantias a Sole secundum Copernicum causas addit, quibus ille motus unico planetarum orbi alios superaddiderit. Causae stationum et retrogradationum planetarum inferiorum eadem ratione et figura, qua in superioribus traduntur, loca nodorum, quantitates latitudinum finem faciunt partis tertiae.

*Pars quarta.* De Luna. Lunae motus inaequales quidem sunt, ut motus planetarum primariorum, causae vero harum inaequalitatum in Luna non plane eadem sunt quae in planetis, cum illae, quae per motum Terrae planetis accedunt, in Luna, quae eundem cum Terra motum habet, evanescent; quare motus Lunae semper est directus, nec unquam videtur stationarius. Causae inaequalitatum Lunae sunt: eccentricitas orbis Lunaris, virtus Terrae Lunam diversimode movens, vis e Sole prodiens (Lumen Solare dicit Keplerus); his accedunt temporis aequatio et parallaxis diurna. His Lunae inaequalitatibus habentur nomina: inaequalitas soluta, suam propriam observationis periodum (periodica), et menstrua, ad mensium phases seu ad configurationes Solis, Terrae et Lunae alligata (synodica); menstruae inaequalitates iterum subdividuntur in temporaneas et perpetuas (variatio a Tychone dicta est inaequalitas perpetua). Has inaequalitates singulas Keplerus pluribus inquiri, hinc transit ad latitudinem Lunae menstruam et ultimo loco suas hypotheses de Luna cum Braheanis comparat, parum quidem utramque differre contendit in calculo longitudinis et latitudinis Lunae, nec multo plus in intervallis Lunae, plurimum vero in forma motuum.

*Pars quinta.* De communibus affectionibus planetarum. Praemissa est tabella synoptica passionum planetarum. Hanc secutus tabellam ordine suo considerat varias planetarum affectiones seu passionem. 1) Omnibus communiter accidit, ut sint tardi vel veloces, aucti vel minuti numero. 2) Cum Sole comparati sunt omnes planetae vel orientales vel occidentales, pro diversitate situum ad Solem diversum praebent aspectum, diversos ortus et occasus sortiuntur. (Hic de illuminatione Lunae, de ejus lumine, de regula Plinii, horam noctis e facie Lunae constituendi). 3) Planetae inter se comparati locum praebent speculationibus astrologicis et theoriae harmoniarum. Recensentur varii aspectus planetarum, praemissa definitione aspectuum, et paucis significationes illorum astrologica ratione traduntur. 4) Cum motus Lunae ejusque phases facillime observentur et cognoscantur, Luna a plurimis gentibus ad temporum constitutionem adhibetur; hinc anni Lunares politici orti sunt, qui sunt soluti duodenum perpetuo mensium, et ligati, sc. ad Solarem



Telluris et simplici eccentrico, qualem habeo in Marte. Adorno nunc Epitomes Astronomiae Copernicanae editionem, sed dum ad Lunam venio, plus invenio laborum quam unquam, cum tamen potissima a Tycho Brahe sint absoluta. Illa levia sunt, quod diametri luminum et umbrae apud ipsum non correspondent, major est cura aequationis temporis et illius inaequalitatis, quam variationem dixit. Nam quo plures ejus examino observationes, hoc minus Tychonica variatio respondet observatis, adeo ut ad 12, 13, 14, 15 minuta dissideat. In his adhuc haereo. In ceteris sic se res habet: Luna est quasi duplex corpus habetque duplicem theoriam physicam. Nam in quantum Luna est globus integer, habet sua filamenta magnetica, quibus efficitur ejus motus eccentricus a Terra, aequatio hinc est copularum graduum 5; latitudo graduum itidem 5. In quantum vero Luna ex dimidio est illuminata; ut et Terra, nanciscitur virtutem aliam temporaneam et impraegnatur illuminatio ab apogaeo aut perigaeo, boreo vel austrino limite prius dicto, ut et a motu ejus medio, sic ut crescentis semicirculus apogaeitatem ei conciliet vel borealitatem, si apogaeum vel boreus limes est in crescente semicirculo; perigaeitatem vel meridionalitatem, si perigaeum vel meridionalis limes et vicissim. Verbi causa, Luna lege simplicis copularum theoriae in nodo versans tamen est borealis, si boreus limes est in eodem cum illa semicirculo crescente vel decrescente; et in apogaeo versans, tamen habet aequationem, si apogaeum ejus est in eodem semicirculo. Itaque semper hujus secundae theoriae apogaeum et nodus conjuncta sunt cum Sole vel ejus opposito, nec transeunt a Sole ad oppositum, sed exstinguuntur in uno per transitum primi apogaei in quadras, incenduntur in opposito per accessum illius a quadris ad copulas. Haec exactissime conciliantur cum tabulis Tychonis Lunaribus, sine solutione trianguli, per tabulam expeditam et facilem; reliqua quae sequuntur, adhuc in ipso etiam Tycho sunt incerta, ut dixi. Nam in genere quidem haec est analogia, quod sicut primum apogaeum pro tempore excitat et auget aut minuit et exstinguit apogaeum secundum, boreus limes primus borealitatem secundam seu menstruam, sic etiam motus medius Lunae, cum est in directum viae Telluris circa Solem, prorsum vel retrorsum, sc. cum circuli illuminationum congruunt paralleliter et uterque globus alteri vel plenus apparet vel vacuus, foeneratur aliquid adjumenti quasi ex Sole, aut ex illuminatione vel sui vel Telluris vel utriusque; cum vero est in transversum itineris Telluris, sc. circa quadras, tunc motus Lunae medius sentit impedimentum: et haec est illa Tycho dicta variatio, quae tamen, ut supra dictum, nondum satis scrupulose cum observationibus est conciliata; variatio quidem Tychonica exacte exprimitur per ista principia, et est haec cum prioribus analogia, quod etiam hic, quamdiu Luna est in semicirculo (non crescente sed) superiori, in quo est oppositio, quia tunc pergit viam Telluris, facit etiam adjumentum hoc promovere Lunam secundum viam Telluris; cum vero Luna per inferiorem semicirculum copularem transit, etsi tunc movetur viam Telluri contrariam, facit tamen etiam adjumentum hoc promovere viam Telluri contrariam.

Haec in praesens scribere volui. Tu quo loco sint chronologica tua scribe. Mitto mea, remitte illa, quando legeris, Straussius occasiones indicabit. Vale. 5. Maji 1616. Lincii. Cl. D. T.

Observantissimus

*J. Kepler.*

















[illegible]



longitudo trajectus in Italiam. A Cethagio vero Alexandriam Ptolemaei  
differentia erit differentia longitudinis, est enim Fisinis et Strabonem conuen-  
ire. Sed de differentiâ inter Alexandriam et Arkegam eandem Albategnia, inter  
Bian et Baglionem usque, erant omnes per illarum regiones. A Sicilia  
vix per transversum Italiae usque Anconam aut Venetias indeque usque Vi-  
centiam, Inaciuni, Pragam et omnino Haecnam non difficile esse patto cui et  
ultra rigidas Alpes et summitatibus montium extremorum perpetuum ducere  
mediterraneum. Ipsae vana angustiae Alpinae, quarum vertices insequendi non possunt,  
magneticae pyxide perambularum, ut regiones cûs Alpes cum transalpinae  
conspiceretur. Atque huius rei serviet mihi chorographia Austriae, Syriacae,  
Catholicae iam demandata, si quidem vixerò. Tu si quid simile praestare  
posses, aut si potentes habeas ad vota meae promerenda premiae, praestatores  
cogito; metibus mediterraneam Danubio per Polonium, vel si infesta sunt loca,  
per Pragam, usque ad Danubii Regionem et Indici Vindictam. Ita  
sine commotione, sine stridorum intervallorum, non tantum in miliaribus, sed  
omnino in horis, quam expeditis pedes coaptatis, quam notatione, ubi ardor, ubi  
pluvius impetret? Sed quid si tibi communicaveris, habebis ut vicissim prode-  
bitur et contribuitur. Id videlicet cur non habeo? Vix enim quid sit  
cur non habeam, scire non possum. Non opus est, ut sciam, ut sciam, ut sciam.

Lugdun. 16. Martij 1618. Cl. Jacobi Blassyolensis scriptum. M. D. C. X.



1211. *P. de Salomonis ego et exor. Sacram. et officium nostrum. 1696.*  
 1212. *Orationes supplicat. et aliamque varietatibus spiritualium tractatus de non positi. 1696.*  
 1213. *Orationes supplicat. et aliamque varietatibus spiritualium tractatus de non positi. 1696.*  
 1214. *Orationes supplicat. et aliamque varietatibus spiritualium tractatus de non positi. 1696.*  
 1215. *Orationes supplicat. et aliamque varietatibus spiritualium tractatus de non positi. 1696.*  
 1216. *Orationes supplicat. et aliamque varietatibus spiritualium tractatus de non positi. 1696.*  
 1217. *Orationes supplicat. et aliamque varietatibus spiritualium tractatus de non positi. 1696.*  
 1218. *Orationes supplicat. et aliamque varietatibus spiritualium tractatus de non positi. 1696.*  
 1219. *Orationes supplicat. et aliamque varietatibus spiritualium tractatus de non positi. 1696.*  
 1220. *Orationes supplicat. et aliamque varietatibus spiritualium tractatus de non positi. 1696.*

[illegible]

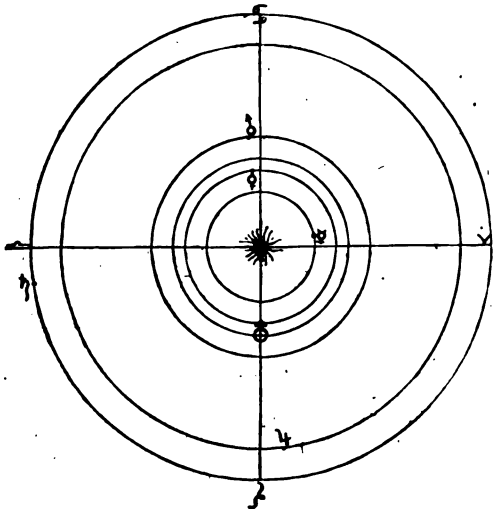






[illegible]

Fig. 1.



♂ in ☿, aphelium ♀ in ♄. Sola luminaria exactissime obtinuerunt ipsa puncta, ♂ 0° ♄, idem ☿ 0° ☿ motu medio; at ☿ 0° ☿ motu vero, aphelium ☿ 0° ♄, ♄. 0° ☿. (Eclipsis in Africa totalis in meridie seriae I, quae fuit matutina in India; credo, haec eclipsis Aethiopas nigros fecit.). Aphelium ♂ intermedio loco inter ♄ et ☿, aphelium ♀ intermedio inter ☿ et ♄. Vides crucis omnia quatuor brachia esse insignita, ♄ ☿, altissimum humillimo in una diametro, in altera ♄ ☿, ♂ ☿, ♀ ☿, in

intermedia quatuor intermedios, sicut ♄ ♂ in ♄ intermisso medio ♂, sic ♂ ♀ in ☿ intermissa media ♂. Imo ut altissimus ♄ est ☿ humillimo ♀, sic pene altissimus ♄ est ☿ pene humillimo ♀, et tertius a summo ♂ tertio ab imo ♂. Illud miror valde, quid causae sit, quod luminaria 8° anticipant ceteros. Tento identidem vim afferre et omnes 5 redigere ad mera signorum initia. At hoc si fecero, in ♄ ultra 2° anticipo Ptolemaicas observationes <sup>1)</sup>.

Hos igitur ludos nobis fecit creatrix sapientia, in quibus ego nunc pene oculos ipsos computando perdo. Quicquid agam, observationes Dionysianas in ♂ et ♄, partim etiam in ♀ non assequor, calculo ab epochis Tyconicis per epochas Ptolemaicarum observationum sursum directo. Aut igitur observationes Ptolemaei insigniter aberrant, aut dies Dionysiani anni non omnino omnes competunt in dies anni Aegyptii assignatos a Ptolemaeo. Nam observatio ♂ Dionysiano quadriduo aut minimum triduo maturior fuisse videtur. Scaliger mire se torsit circa hunc annum, ut appellat, coelestem. Ex Gemino sane facile colligas, difficillimum fuisse Hipparcho, dies illos mensium coelestium citra errorem connectere cum diebus Aegyptii anni. Sed et in Ptolemaeo tria puncta cardinalia, duas ♀ et unam ♀ observationem, omnes in dies antecedentes competere existimo. Nisi essent observationes Lunae, quae non patiuntur fallere diem, crediderim, plerasque etiam antecedentium in dies priores reponendas, propterea quod Censorinus annotavit, anno 1. Antonini diem 1. Toth non in 20. sed in 21. Julii fuisse, unde colligas, luxationem anni Romani esse factam ob superstitionem aut adulationem, ut aliquando prius etiam est factum teste Dione, restitutione facta anno sequenti. Igitur si haec luxatio post observationem ultimam ☿ in Aegyptum nunciata ibique recepta in usum fuit, cum jam esset abolitus usus anni Aegyptiaci, potuit Ptolemaeus decipi.

Has ego difficultates tibi, clarissime Crügere, propterea refero, ut jam cum bona tua venia petitionem aliquam subjungam. Cum enim desertus sim a sociis omnibus, cum Maestlinus consenuerit nec ullis machinis vel ad uni-



quam venatura partis proportionalis per cruciformem multiplicationem logisticam. Nulla plane opus est multiplicatione, neque simplici neque logistica, nulla etiam prolixa tabula, praeter consuetum canonem logarithmorum, qui propter usum multiplicem omnibus debet esse notus.

Sed desino, nam et tabellarius desinit convivari jamque parat abitum. Et quia tempore excludor ad affinem meum scribere, tabellarius vero affirmat, te cum affine meo quandoque conversari familiariter, rogo mihi sis ad ipsum internuncius salutis ipsi a me suisque omnibus dictae. Simul adde, ex relatu tabellarii nos habere, ipsum esse in re lautissima, ut qui in annos singulos 800 florenos expendat nomine solo locationis aedium, praetereaque aedes jam emerit pro 15000 florenorum. Haec, inquam, nos interim credimus tabellario, ipsi vero, si vera sunt, gratulamur. Vale et rescribe.

Cl. Dominationis Tuae officiosus

*J. Keplerus.*

Has literas scripsit Keplerus antequam accepit literas Crügeri, quas his praemisimus. Ad illas sic respondit d. 28. Febr. 1624:

S. P. D. Clarissime Vir et amice. Vix triduum est, cum discessit a me tabellarius Olomucensis cum meis ad te literis, cum ecce alium tabellarium Viennensem cum tuis, 25. Sept. superioris anni scriptis et cum munusculis et cum imperio, ne vacuum a meis literis dimittam. O nullum gravius probrosiusque mihi unquam impendeat servitium. Pareo ecce perquam lubens epistolamque tuam a calce retexo et a capite; gratiae namque utrumque obsident aditum. Gratam inquam famam de Straussio nostro, sed quaero vicissim qui fiat, cum is apud te transiverit, quod de fortuna mea nihil tibi? Atqui Tubinga et Stuccardia nos junctos dedit anno 1621, et noverat is optime, quibus ego furis, in familiam meam saevientibus, in Wirtembergiam essem accitus. An et hoc silentium ex amico pectore, ne, si vera reperirentur crimina intentata, dedecus ille forte meum ex domesticis propalaret? Sed et fratrem meum germanum vidisti, non conscium solum omnium, sed praecipuam dolorum meorum partem, ut qui impatientia juvenili, forsitan et credulitate, proxime impietatem venit. Sed diluit et illius suspiciones et meas offensiones clarissima lux veritatis, crimina conficta in caput hostium, quanquam non exiguo meo labore sumtuque regesta, liberata domus nostra periculo, nos infamia et ignominia. (Circa finem epistolae haec addit Keplerus: Straussium nostrum per opportunum nuncium meo nomine saluta et siquidem adhuc haeret in opinione probati criminis, quod meis intentatum novit, secundiori nuncio exhilara ex hujus epistolae vestibulo. Crügerus his adscripsit: Straussius id jam a fratre Kepleri rescivit.)

Cum Nagelianum genium intus et in cute noverim ex pauculis ejus chartis dudum lectis, epistolam tuam ad illum cum aliqua ira, „fundamentum“ ipsius ingenti cum animi fastidio legi, nec sine vocali expostulatione tecum absente accessi ad lectionem rescripti tui: adeo te negligentem esse famae decorisque tui, qui cum palmam hoc tempore obtineas acuminis mathematici, non reserves existimationem tuam censurae potius mearum et Severini nostri lucubrationum, sed in certamen hoc lutulentissimum te demiseris, ubi sententiae vanissimi disputatoris non pauciori numero volitent nec melius cohaereant, quam atomi Democriti. In vas plumis refertum insiliisse videris, ut cum iis pugnes, cumque ne guttam quidem sanguinis profuderis, oculi tamen et nares et fauces ipsae turpissima congerie obruantur. Hac igitur te particula indignationis meae justissimae impertiri volui, ne solus doluerim; sed tamen et recreatus nonnihil fui, progressus in lectione rescripti tui, quippe in quo multa



Asc. E. Solis 58° 6'			
Tempus in gradus convers. 319. 33.			
Asc. recta med. coeli	17. 39.	Latus aequat. 72° 21', log. 4822.	
Asc. obliqua horoscopi	107. 39.	Altit. aequat. 35. 37, log. 54067, antilog. 20711	
		Altitudinis puncti aequin. log. 58889, antilog. 18403	
		2308	
Angulus vert. cum aequatore	77. 44		
Anfero obliq. eclipticae	23. 31		
Angulus cum ecliptica	54. 18	log. 19686	
Altitudinis nonagesimi		antilog. 31450	log. 38088
Latus eclipticae	49. 28	log. 27439	
Complementum	40. 32		
Nonagesimus	10. 32		
) in	29. 53. 35		
) a nonagesimo	19. 21. 35	log. 110400	
Parallaxeos ) a ☉		log. 405400	405400
Parallaxis longitudinis	14. 24	547250	443488, parall. lat. 40' 45"
Visa longit. )	0. 7. 59	II Vera lat. 45. 40	
At ☉ in	0. 17. 9	Visa lat. 4. 55 sept.	
Intervallum	9. 10,	ergo sequitur ☉ centralis.	

Alius fortasse libentius cum asc. obl. horoscopi transibit ad tabulas asc. obli-  
quarum angulique eclipticae cum horizonte, quas junctim de in Rudolphinis ad omnes  
gradus alt. poli integros. Mihi ipsa tabularum multitudo est onerosa, praesertim cum  
recurrendum sit cum alt. nonag. deprehensa ad logarithmos et cum scrupulosus com-  
putator plerumque se cruciet inutiliter cum partibus tabularum proportionalibus. Ob-  
servabis autem, in tota operatione nullum apicem esse praeter add. et subtr., qui non  
sit transcriptus ex tabulis sine molesta excussione partis proportionalis.

Habes omnia δεδομενα; computa igitur, si vis, ad h. 20. 30½' apparentem, additis  
utriusque lateris antilogarithmis et summa quaesita in canone. Invenies distantiam  
centrorum aequalem summae semidiametrorum, quaesita basi trianguli, cujus unum  
latus est differentia longitudinis ☉ et ☽, alterum latitudo ☽ visa, quae tunc erit  
5' 16" sept. Sic ad h. 23. 2½' invenies finem latitudine 5' 38" sept. visa, et ad  
h. 21. 44' invenies ☉ centrorum in longitudine, latitudine visa 5' 30". Itaque scrup.  
def. 25' 42" (log. 84780), duplum diametri 62' 24" (log. 3940), ergo digit. 9. 53  
(log. 88720 = 84780 + 3940). Tuoer durationem tuam exactissime, deficio a quanti-  
tate tua minus semisse digiti, sed Dantisco videtur addendus 1° longitudinis. Obser-  
vavit hic M. D. Hizlerus (hujus loci minister ecclesiae primarius, sed ab officio jam  
suspensus imperiis magistratuum pontificiorum ob societatem criminis rebellionis ante  
tres fere annos in ipsum etiam congestum, nec tamen probatum), observavit, inquam,  
initium nec ultra potuit ob nubes et pluviam, sed nec merum initium vidit, sed furtivo  
aspectu digitum abesse visus in alt. ☉ 36°. Hoc quoque tuoer egregie, dans meridiano  
nostro h. 0. 10' plus in ortum, quam Uraniburgico. Putzbachii, Landgraviorum Hassiae  
oppido inter Francofurtum et Giessam, visus est solus finis et paulo post alt. ☉ 51° 4'  
quadrante sescubitali aeneo, h. 9. 56'. At Stuecardiae, ubi tunc eram, et Tubingae  
et, quantum fando accepi, per totam Germaniam post diuturnam serenitatem illo ipso  
matutino nubes ortae et pluviae, qui naturae sublunaris stimulus etiam vobis ventum  
illum vestrum et pluviam finita eclipsi dedit, quando nobis in Wirtembergia serenitas  
restituta fuit. Erat illo meridie mihi talis coeli facies: ☿ 5° 12' ☿, ♀ 2° 49' II,  
♂ 9° 8' m, ☉ 0° 25' II, ♀ 15° 15' ☿, ♀ 20° 6' ☿, ☽ 1° 46' II. Nullus igitur  
aspectus praeterquam Lunae defluxus a ♀ ☿ die priori ad ☉ ☉, ☉ 24; quid si  
igitur statio ♀ hic fuerit? Nam d. 26. 27. 28. nulla notabilis fuit commotio, tantum-  
modo nebula; an sufficere dicemus ☉ in vicinia ♀? Fuit d. 31. et terrae motus in  
Burgundia superiori.





phaeresin exstruit, at cum latitudinem fixarum computat, polus eclipticae manet ipsi in circelli diametro, rursum prorsumque libratus. Sed hoc veniam mereatur, cum res sit incertissima de mutatione obliquitatis eclipticae; quae res effecit, ut ego ipse quoque praeter librationem simplicem quinque alios modos revolutionis poli eclipticae in circumferentia circelli, quorum unus est in Epitomes libro VII, congesserim in Rudolphinas, necdum tamen constitui, an omnes in tabulis junctim publicandi. Ptolemaeus quidem simulat, se observando idem deprehendisse, quod Hipparchus. Quid si extremitates umbrarum consecretus est, mensus sc. a supremo margine Solis aestivi vel puncto proximo ad imum marginem Solis hiberni, ut quantitatem eliceret, qua certo non sit major distantia tropicorum, et ne cogeretur, Hipparchum deserere propter dissensum observationum suarum, quae per se subtiles esse solent et lubricae? Jam Hipparchus proprias non allegat observationes, sed allegat Eratosthenis, ut fide dignissimas. Quid vero Eratosthenes? Intervallum umbrarum aestivae et hibernae comprehendit circino et cum hoc intervallo perambulavit totum circulum undecies atque, se cum octuagesima quarta repetitione reversum esse ad initium, ut sic 83 intervalla aequentur 11 circulis. Nunquam mihi successit cum semidiametro, ut, 6 earum per circumferentiam emensus, cum pede circini uno in primum punctum reverterer, cum tamen haec commensuratio nitatur demonstratione certissima. Sed esto, praecelluerit Eratosthenis manuum dexteritas: quis nobis sponsor existet, non deceptum esse Eratosthenem in numerando? An non praesagit tibi animus, illum numerasse a puncto distantiae umbrarum posteriori, reversum vero esse ad punctum ejus prius, nec adnumerasse distantiam umbrarum ipsam per oscitantiam, tanquam id, quod 11 circulos mensuraret, non sit et ipsum pars messuranda, aut quod non vidit, se primam unitatem jam fecisse, priusquam cum primo pede circini excederet e vestigio umbrae alterutrius, sed primam illam unitatem reputavit, quae ab umbrarum intervallo tenderetur, porro ultimam, quae ad idem umbrarum intervallum pertingeret in ejus termino priore? Valde confirmat hanc suspicionem, quod pars 84 de 11 circulis seu 3960 gradibus est  $47\frac{1}{7}^{\circ}$ , et sic obliquitas eclipticae  $23\frac{1}{2}$  et  $\frac{1}{14}$ , h. e. paulo plus quam  $23^{\circ} 34'$ . Jam non opus tibi esse puto hac admonitione, quod testimonium a latitudine fixarum sit testimonium nullum. Nam prius observando pervenimus ad declinationes fixarum interque eas ipsius Solis in solstitio. Si ergo limes iste zodiaci in aliquo globo attollatur ultra modum, resultabunt fixarum latitudines, ad zodiacum expensae, vitiosae. Quare hoc solum testantur latitudines fixarum Ptolemaicae, in globo quidem Ptolemaei zodiacum altiores seu obliquiores fuisse; de ipso mundo non validius est testimonium ab omnium fixarum latitudinibus Ptolemaicis, quam ab unius Solis altitudine meridiana utraque. Sed haec eadem, si bene memini, Longimontanus quoque in Danica sua disputavit abunde. Satis igitur de hoc.

Jam et spicilegium aliquod sequamur ex literis tuis. Falsos illos colores, quibus mea hujus quinquennii fortuna tibi depicta fuit, rogo mihi describas mihi hanc voluptatem ne invid eas.

Quae haec sequuntur partim pertinent ad libros de Cometis, partim agunt de Nageho (IV. p. 179), et de Calendariis (I. 659 ss.).

Crügerus respondit d. 15. Julii 1624, cumque in hac responsione multae insint quaestiones de diversis rebus astronomicis, ad quas singulas Keplerus longiori epistola respondit (in codice Pulkoviensi 12 folia integra conficit haec epistola, Kepleri manu scripta), quaestionibus Crügeri interponenda esse judicavimus Kepleri responsa eadem ratione, qua prioribus voluminibus uti sumus.









[illegible]



1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPE is a legitimate organization or whether it is a front organization for the Soviet Union.



Solem tendente, cum D sit ap-  
pe proinde congruatur etiam BC









The proportion of the population of the United States in 1900 was 100,000,000. The proportion of the population of the United States in 1910 was 120,000,000. The proportion of the population of the United States in 1920 was 150,000,000. The proportion of the population of the United States in 1930 was 180,000,000. The proportion of the population of the United States in 1940 was 200,000,000. The proportion of the population of the United States in 1950 was 220,000,000. The proportion of the population of the United States in 1960 was 240,000,000. The proportion of the population of the United States in 1970 was 260,000,000. The proportion of the population of the United States in 1980 was 280,000,000. The proportion of the population of the United States in 1990 was 300,000,000. The proportion of the population of the United States in 2000 was 320,000,000. The proportion of the population of the United States in 2010 was 340,000,000. The proportion of the population of the United States in 2020 was 360,000,000.







**Epistola Augustini ad Vincentium**

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[illegible]



●

[illegible]











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[illegible]





The following information was obtained from the records of the Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C., regarding the activities of the American People's Party during the year 1960:

The American People's Party was organized in 1960 by [redacted] and [redacted]. The party's primary objective was to promote the interests of the working class and to oppose the policies of the United States government.

The party's activities were primarily limited to the state of New York. It held several public meetings and rallies throughout the state, where it distributed literature and attempted to recruit new members. The party also published a newspaper, the "People's Voice," which was distributed free of charge to its subscribers.

The party's main platform included the following points:

- Opposition to the Vietnam War
- Support for the rights of African Americans
- Opposition to the policies of the United States government
- Support for the working class

The party's activities were closely monitored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the New York State Department of Social Services. Both agencies reported that the party's activities were of a purely political nature and did not constitute a threat to national security.

In conclusion, the American People's Party was a small, local organization that operated in the state of New York during the year 1960. Its activities were primarily limited to public meetings, rallies, and the distribution of literature. The party's main platform focused on opposition to the Vietnam War and support for the rights of African Americans.























[illegible][illegible]

1. General Information  
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100-443887-100

14-00000

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to determine the cause of the problem and the best way to solve it.

**SECRET**

1964-1965

10-11-68

14

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

CONFIDENTIAL

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1. The first group of respondents (10%) was composed of individuals who had been involved in a sexual assault in the past 12 months. This group was further divided into two subgroups: those who had been the victim of a sexual assault (5%) and those who had been the perpetrator of a sexual assault (5%).

[illegible]

1987

[illegible]

\_\_\_\_\_

Ceterum de actionem hanc rationes cui redem, superius tale  
 minime habes; quod si non habebit, ut pariter hanc actionem  
 quae ab antea hanc actionem hanc actionem hanc actionem  
 ducunt hanc actionem hanc actionem hanc actionem hanc actionem  
 hanc actionem hanc actionem hanc actionem hanc actionem hanc actionem





















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[illegible]

Philosophum solidæ philosophiæ thesaurum captaturi  
 et ut ita dicam literatis deliriis  
 philosophæ, ad divinissima veras sapientiæ va-  
 lida et ætheream stravinimo spirantem. Discas exinde  
 quædam et quomodo si in motibus side-  
 rum. Discas exinde, quibus legibus Sol, hic astrorum  
 libere in suo quo circumgerrat. Discas  
 quomodo hæc sideribus legibus delectantur et  
 quæ in cœlis et luctis consentiant.

respondetur Martini Hortensii cavillis contra Tycho-  
braheum (Hamburg) sic praeferatur Horreccius; Fe-  
dericus enim, qui cum negligenter, nec ipsos interim  
procuratoris pateretur. Sed ea semper fuit bonarum  
et rectarum sententiarum pedibus proculcatas jaceant,  
ut non tamquam periculis, sed sicut periculis diver-  
sisque salutem afferant. Horreccius, ut eam vel

... stellarum, quibusdam stellarum circummarium columnis  
... siderant, ejus fortiter hunc jam  
... tunc tamen illis videri D. M. tan-  
... tunc, quibus diligenter observationes  
... plurimum contulerunt, quam vel vidit  
... Non enim non saltem stellarum fixarum loca  
... restituit, quo sine fundamento  
... sed et in Sole et Luna reliquis  
... studio quam plu-

... ad abdita naturae  
 ... novam condere  
 ... prius praecusum,  
 ... pares Soli  
 ... tractavit, ut sem-  
 ... Keplerum.





# ASTRONOMIAE COPERNICANAE

# Doctrines of the Pharisees

# REPORT

SECRET

10-10-68

SECRET

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Admodum Reverendis, Illustribus Generosis, Nobilissimis Strenuis,  
Nobilibus Prudentibus etc. Dominis, Archiducatus Austriae supra  
Onasum Ordinibus etc. Dominis meis Gratosissimis.

Quod jamdudum post edita mea de motibus stellae Martis commentaria, suadentibus amicis astronomiae peritis, factitare coepi, ut novam illam astronomiae sub Rudolpho Caesare restauratae formam compendio complecterer et minoribus quasi subselliis accommodarem, ut, quia non felicius discitur haec scientia, quam si, qui fructum ejus adulti percipere cupiunt, in ea sementem pueri faciant, simul illi et facilitate comprehensionis et pretii diminutione copiaque justa exemplarium juvarentur, id tunc vel maxime perficiendum mihi censi, postquam concessione S<sup>ae</sup> C<sup>ae</sup> M<sup>ae</sup> et liberalitate vestra, Proceres, Lincium translatus, fores mihi patefactum iri speravi, Nobilissimam vestram juventutem oretenus in hac scientia instituendi. Quanquam ne hoc quidem transitu meo morae studiorum meorum publicandorum omnes fuere sublatae. Cum enim laboriosae non minus quam sumtuosae sint editiones hujuscemodi, ex una parte solitudo, ex altera tenuis res mea difficillima mihi fecerunt principia; pepigique necessitate compulsus cum bibliopola Augustano, ut exemplum Epitomes hujus ederet suis sumtibus, quod et se facturum recepit et Epitomen hanc nundinarum Francofurtensium catalogo ante duos amplius annos inseruit. Commodum autem supervenit nobis typographus, quo praesente mihi correctione typi et multiplici relectione speravi me perfectiora et emendatiora omnia exhibiturum. Atqui contra bibliopola meus gravari, quod Lincii sumtus essent faciendi et majores et importuno loco, neque tamen mihi remittere pactionem, neque juri suo de libello excudendo renunciare, factumque cunctationibus variis, ut haec solius doctrinae sphaericae editio nec inciperetur ante sesquiannum a pactione nostra et incepta ultra annum alterum traheretur, adeoque nisi partem sumtuum ipse suppeditassem operasque quam potui commodissimas (etsi meliores optavi) conduxissem, imperfecta etiamnum exstaret editio.

Non debet autem inutilis vel otiosa videri repetitio ista doctrinae sphaericae, quasi post veterum Euclidis, Arati, Cleomedis, Gemini, Procli, Theonis conceptiones, aut post recentiorum, Sabrobosci nimirum et infinitorum ejus commentatorum interque eos doctissimi et copiosissimi Christophori Clavii, Hartmanni etiam et Virdungi, Wurstisii et Peuceri, Schreckenfuxii et Piccolhominei, Brucaei, Winshemli, Maestlini et novissimi omnium Metii repetitiones, post Peurbachii, Reinholdi et Simi Theoricas, causa nulla restet, cur haec doctrina compendiarum denuo tradatur. Nam primo, etsi nihil accessisset novi



ad doctrinam veterum, tamen illam ipsam expedit a variis auctoribus tradi, cum sint ingenia discentium varia, nec eidem omnes magistro apti discipuli, nec idem omnibus discentibus stilus, nec eadem methodus commoda, nec ullus scriptor adeo deviat a communi more, qui non inveniat suum lectorem, eodem secum rebus, eodem stilo gaudentem. Quo ego consilio non tantum tritas et necessarias definitiones, sed etiam speculationes quasdam altiores, et methodus suadebat, commiscui, utrumque vero genus forma questionum et responsonum exhibui, ut neque incipientibus deesset, quod captus illorum fort, neque adulti et maturi iudicio tedium tritarum et vulgarium definitionum nulla recreatione temperare possent, et ut speculationum difficultas interlocutionum opportunitate discenteretur. Deinde hoc etiam indicaturos puto artifices, methodum quem cum viderent, suum suavitatis et utilitatis, etiam in aliis rebus applicabilem, etiam in his, quae necesse esset, etiam in his, quae non essent tradiderant, precepta etiam calculationum astronomicarum, ex totius Tychonis Brægis, Willibrordi Brounchi, et Jacobi Barrovianorum, et aliorum, qui

... optare, sin autem ea potiri nequit, victoriam,  
 ... a discedente vulgo profectas, quod ple-  
 ... opinionum nubila tandem sudum veritatis  
 ... a veritatis partibus pugno, tandem est vic-  
 ... est, si non pugnatum esset diu admodum cum  
 ... Pervenit eadem veritas victique, antesignanum  
 ... profecerem, quoniam media nostra Germania mu-  
 ... Clavum, ut jam morti vicino, cum astra,  
 ... circa Jovem, cum Venerem in cornu tabe-  
 ... astronomos, quo  
 ... haec phaenomena salvari possint,



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[illegible]



ceu vase, unde poetae oceanum faciunt patrem rerum. Alii contra extra oceanum terris circumfusum alium concipiunt terrae limbum, qui contineat oceanum ne effluat, iidemque et substernunt ei terram eadem de causa, dicentes, aquas sustineri a terris. Praeter hos sunt et tertii, quibus cum oceanus videatur altior esse terris, si quis inspiciat illum ex litoribus, ideo illis existimatur terra quasi demissa inter aquas fundari et custodiri a Dei omnipotentia supernaturaliter, ne imminentes ex alto aquae revertantur operire eam. ?)

*Quid vero putant vulgo substerni utrique rei, Terrae sc. et Aquis?* Cogitantibus hominibus de fundamento, cui tanta terrarum moles innitatur, adeo ut tot jam seculis firma et immobilis stet nec deorsum labascatur, multa offunditur caligo, fuitque et inter priscos philosophos Heraclitus, et inter ecclesiasticos scriptores Lactantius, qui dicerent, illam infinitis radicibus deorsum extendi.

*Quid tandem de altera mundi parte, sc. de coelo ejusque magnitudine?* Coelum existimant homines non multo majus esse terrarum orbe, quippe circulo extremo terris et oceano connexum, ita ut terminet terras, progredientibusque eo usque, si fieri posset, esse occurrentia extrema coeli, impediunt progressum ulteriorem. Ad quam hominum imaginationem se accommodat etiam scriptura: *Si fueritis dispersi usque ad extrema coeli, inde vos recoligam. Ab extremitate egressio ejus, et occursus ejus usque ad extremitatem ejus. (Ps. 19.)*

Itaque poetae Atlantem montem, in extremo Africae litore altissimum, dixerunt humeris portare coelum, et Homerus Aethiopas collocat ad extremitates ortus et occasus, existimans, Solem ob hanc coeli et Terrae contiguitatem adeo propinquum ipsis fieri, ut eorum cutem adurat.

*Quam putant esse coelo figuram?* Oculi adscribunt coelo figuram tentorii, super nostra capita superque Solem, Lunam et stellas expansi, seu potius figuram forniciis, terrenae planitiei innitenti, arcu leniter arduo: sic ut pars coeli supra verticem sit multo propior spectatori, quam partes montibus contiguae.

*Quid super motu concipiunt homines?* Coelum moveaturne an quiescat, visu non discernitur, quippe ejus substantiae tenuitas effugit oculos, nisi quod, quae nullam oculis varietatem obijciunt, quiescere videntur. Solis, Lunae stellarumque alii atque alii situs ad extremitates Terrarum aspectabiles incurrunt in oculos. Etenim videtur Sol nisi quodam inter coelum et montes oceanumve immobiles emergere et quasi e thalamo exire, eodemque modo coeli forniciem emensus in opposita plaga sese rursus condere, sic etiam Luna, planetae totusque reliquus stellarum exercitus, quasi procederent instructa et bene custodita acie, prior haec, illa posterior discedens, quaelibet suo ordine.

Itaque cum post ultimas terras occurrat oceanus, vulgus hominum putat, Solem in oceanum immergi exstinguique et quotidie in opposita parte ex oceano exire novum. Hoc igitur imitantur poetae suis fictionibus. Quin et philosophi quidam prodiderunt, in ultimis Lusitaniae litoribus exaudiri stridorem oceani, flammam Solis exstinguentis, ut Strabo commemorat.

*De magnitudine astrorum quid statuit vulgus?* Non eadem semper putatur esse eorum magnitudo. Sol enim, cum oritur aut cum occidit, ingens apparet, itaque in egressione et principio cursus comparatur Giganti (Ps. 19). Sic Luna, cum pleno vultu oritur, magni vasis orbem seu fundum aequare videtur. Propius verticem ubi fuerint Sol et Luna, humani fere vultus latitudinem prae se ferunt, inter se aequales et disci plani circularis figura. Sic















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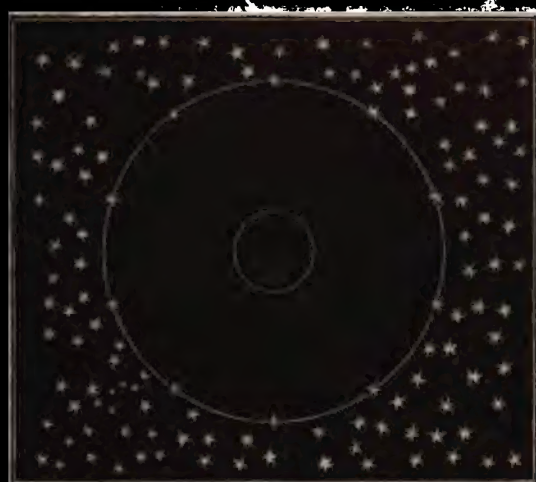
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# PRINCIPIORUM DOCTRINAE SPHAERICAE

## PARS TERTIA.

### DE NATURA ET ALTITUDINE AËRIS, TERRIS ET OCEANO CIRCUMFUSI, EJUSQUE DISTINCTIONE AB AURA, TOTŌ COELO DIFFUSA.

*Cum globus Terrae longissimo intervallo distet a supremo coelo, quaero, quid expleat illud intervallum?* Terras quidem et interfusa Terris maria proxime includit et ambit aër, ejus summa altitudo vix excedit suprema montium juga; supra aërem vero proxime succedit aura aetherea, per totum universum fusa, sic ut per eam ferantur planetae et cometae et disseminata sint reliqua corpora coelestia fixa, suis quaeque regionibus circumscripta.

*Quo discrimine sunt inter se aether et aër?* Uterque fluidus est, uterque pellucidus, uterque pro diversitate locorum et temporum puritatis variabilis; differunt tamen manifestis et sensilibus gradibus pelluciditatis.

*Explica hoc pelluciditatis discrimen per causas suas.* Optica scientia tres causas pelluciditatis tradit: 1) internam unitatem, 2) tenuitatem et 3) puritatem ab inquinamento colorum.

In prima igitur causa pene pares sunt gradu aër et aether; nam fluiditas utrique communis causatur internam unitatem, si nihil heterogeneum admisceatur. Aëri tamen crebrius et copiosius admiscentur exhalationes siccae et fumi, dividentes internam unitatem aëris humidi; aether amplissimis spatii diffus, rarius et paucioribus suis partibus, quibus globos proxime attingit, ab heterogeneis materiis inquinatur.

In secunda causa sunt gradus continua serie, ut aquarum densitas sit major, aëris mediocris, aetheris nulla, sed tenuitas inaeestimabilis et mera.

In tertia causa discrimen hoc est, quod aër ratione suae propriae materiae pro densitatis modulo colorem etiam obtinet caeruleum, aether non plus coloris obtinet, cum in sua propria materia consideratur, quam densitatis.

*Unde scis, aetheris tantam esse et tenuitatem et puritatem?* 1) Quae pellucida densitatis aliquid obtinent, illa lumen Solis imbibunt et splendent; at regio aetherea, cum excepto angustissimo spatio, quod est in umbra Terrae, semper sit in radiis Solis tota, adeo non splendet, ut de nocte, quando aëris splendor extinctus est, plane sentiri non possit: est igitur tenuissimus. 2) Intervallum nos inter et fixas est inaeestimabile, et tamen aura aetherea interfusa tantae profunditatis transmittit ad nos usque luculas minutissimarum

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous group. There are many different types of physicians, and each type has its own special interests. The second is the fact that the medical profession is not a unified body. There are many different organizations, each representing a different type of physician. The third is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is a collection of many different groups, each with its own interests and goals.

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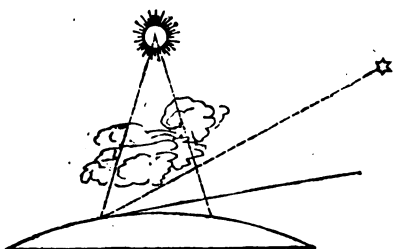
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am (cfr. II. 292.). Si haec materia fuis-  
et humilis et in aëre ceu velum ob-  
entum Soli, non impedivisset radios  
Solis tam late, nec nisi in uno aliquo  
oco; si dixeris, humilem fuisse, sed la-  
issime Terris superinductam, ut hic  
egeret Solem una sui parte, alibi alia,  
unc debuisset etiam tegere stellas,  
ongē a Sole distantes: at hoc non est  
actum, legimus enim, stellas de die emi-  
uisse. Ergo materia fuit proxime circa  
Solem adeoque illi adhaerens, ut durare  
per annum potuerit haec obtenebratio, sic ut Solem undique circumdaret, ut  
s ex nulla coeli plaga, quam occupabat Terra quovis anni tempore, posset  
sine impedimento adspici.

Fig. 18.



Rursum haec materia radios Solis combibit et per eos adeo redditur  
splendida, ut in eclipsibus Solis totalibus, quando Sol totus post Lunam latet  
oque mera nox esse debebat, haec materia fungatur vice Solis, illuminans  
Terras, ut non sequantur merae tenebrae, ut alias, quando haec materia  
abest.

Haec materia ceu limbus circa Solem aut coma lucida ferit oculos, prius-  
quam in Solem dirigantur, vicinos esse monens ipsius Solis radios.

Haec materia speciem Solis ampliat, per foramen minutissimum immissi  
circumdans eam fusco limbo.

Haec materia denique oritur ante Solem occiditque post, ut quae Solem  
circumdat; qua ratione claritatis diurnae ante Solis ortum et post ejus oc-  
casum non postremam causam praebet.

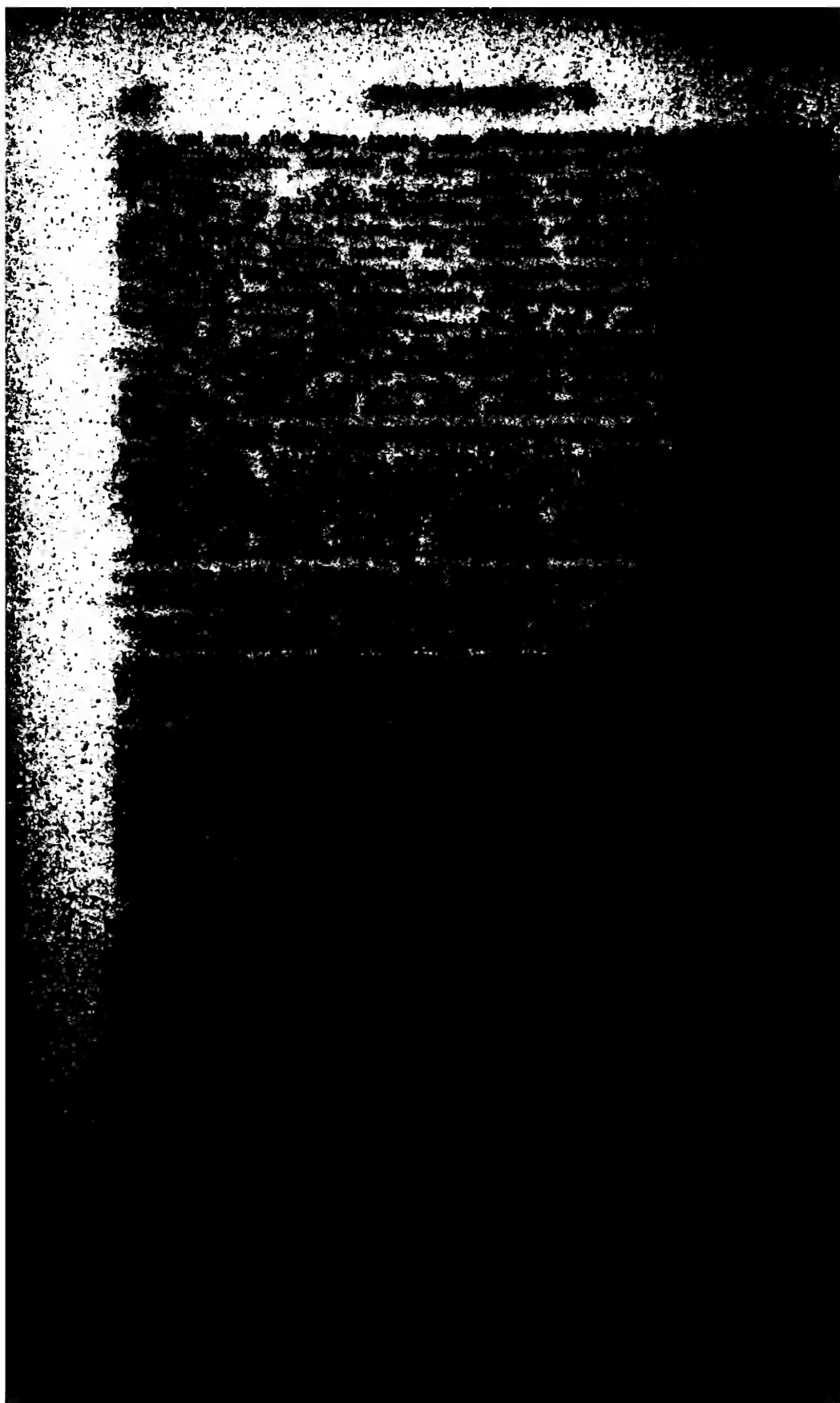
3) A consequenti. Nam credibile est, ex hac materia, velut emuncta,  
dietersa et pelluciditati suae reddita aura aetherea, tandem concrescere come-  
tas, ut qui plerumque, cum primum videri incipiunt, ex Solis radiis emergunt,  
quasi ex vicinia Solis, hujus materiae patria, profisciscerentur. Ex materia  
porro residua post dissipationem cometarum fieri potest, ut tandem cogantur  
globi novi inter ipsas fixas.

*Quid putas esse cometas?* Cometae sunt trajectiones aetherae recti-  
lineae, constantes ex materia lucida condensabili et dissipabili, quod clarissime  
patet ex caudis eorum, quae sunt effluxus quidam ex corpore in plagam Soli  
contrariam, per radios Solis, corpora permeantes, elicit, similes motu corusca-  
tionibus illis, quae hic in aëris nostri vicinia speciem exhibent coeli ardentis  
et chasmatum.

*Satis de aura aetherea; quaero jam de aëre, qua figura superficies  
ejus terminetur?* Terminatur multo perfectius quam oceanus superficie sphae-  
rica, iisdem de causis; quia scilicet ut in densitate sic etiam in gravitate  
post aquas proximo est loco, nec aliter nisi in comparatione ad aquam levis  
clicci meretur; alias si absolute levis esset, tendens suapte natura sursum a  
Centro Terrae, Terram plane desereret. Fit igitur, ut in undis, aequilibrio par-  
tium, ut perfectissime rotundus evadat. Intelligendum est autem hoc de aëre  
tranquillo.

*Quibus argumentis probas, aërem esse densiorem aethere?* Duobus po-  
tissimum. 1) Quia quod supra aërem in aethere fieri negat experientia astro-  
nomica, id in ipsa curva aëris superficie omnino fieri testatur: ut scilicet radii





compressa, formam ovi quodammodo imitans. Hoc igitur causatur refractione  
radiatorum. Nam docet optica, refractiones in magna Solis altitudine non esse  
sensibiles, sed tum demum sensibiles evadere, cum Sol horizonti vicinus est.  
Itaque quo humilior est quodque punctum, hoc magis refringitur ejus radius,  
hoc etiam elevatius justo illud apparet. Cum igitur superior Solis margo  
parum elevatior justo appareat, imus multum elevatior justo, imus igitur per  
refractionem appropinquare superiori videbitur, itaque distantia superioris ab  
inferiori, hoc est diameter erecta videtur contracta, transversa non itidem,  
quia transversae extrema eleventur aequaliter.

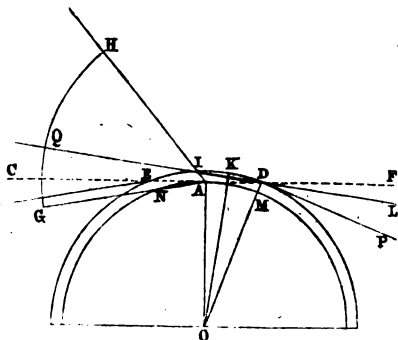
5) Tycho Brahe modum aperuit, refractiones observandi quotidie, in stellis praecipue fixis. Verbi causa, cauda Leonis et Spica Virginis semper distant inter se arcu eodem circuli magni, qui est  $35^{\circ} 2'$ . Hoc instrumentis deprehendimus, quoties culminant, quoties et occidunt, quia fere simul occidunt. At cum in orientali parte coeli cauda Leonis acquirit altitudinem  $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , Spica Virginis jam videri incipit in eodem fere perpendicularo, quasi oriretur, cum tamen re vera sit adhuc infra, quia plus quam  $34^{\circ} 30'$ , nimirum  $35^{\circ} 2'$  a cauda Leonis distat. Causa rursum est haec, quia radius caudae Leonis pene nihil refringitur, propter altitudinem stellae satis magnam ab horizonte, Spicae vero radius multum refringitur, quia oriens in sphaeram aëris radiat obliquissime, multum igitur videtur elevari supra locum justum et sic videtur appropinquare caudae supra se stanti.

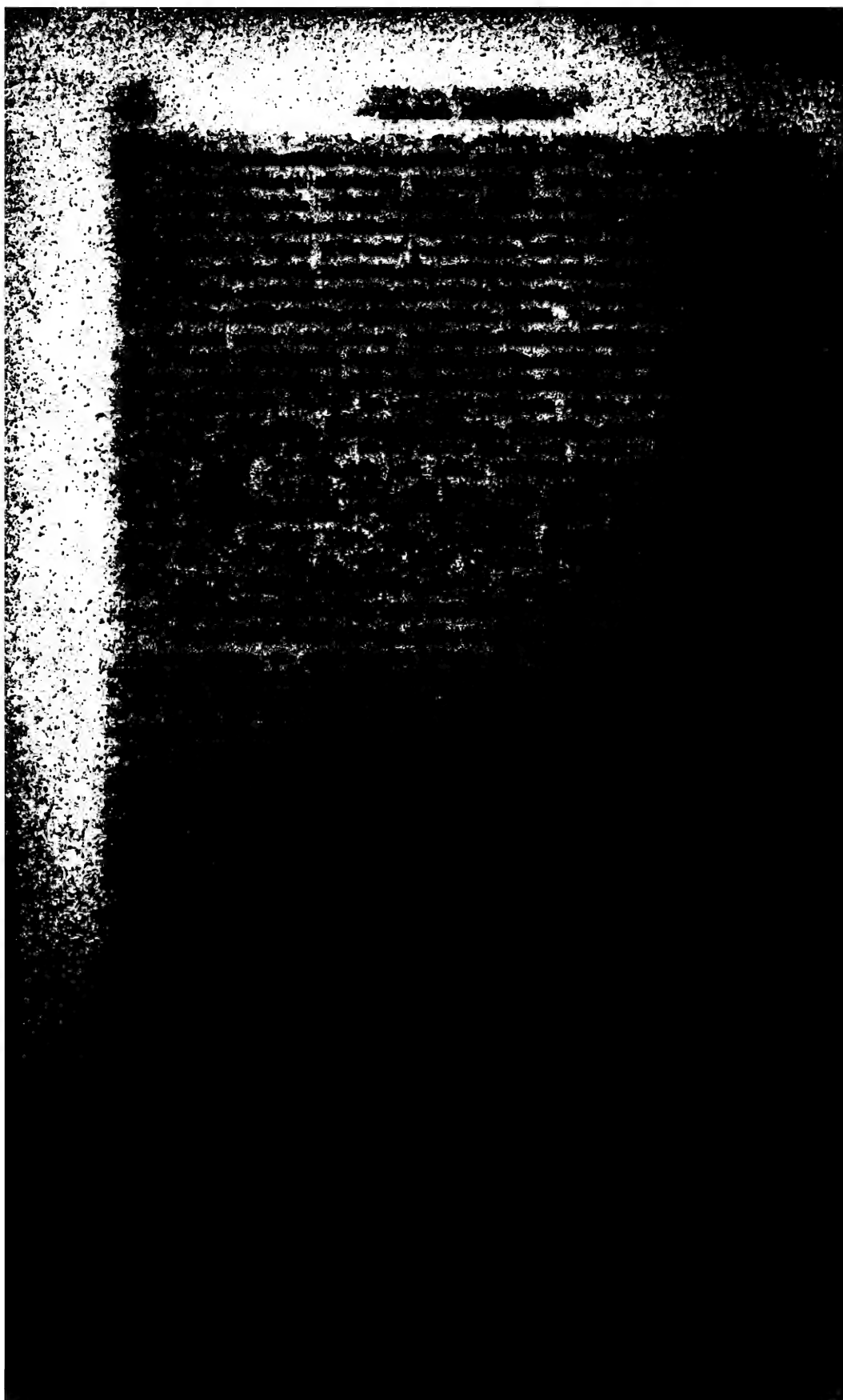
• Sit A visus in Terra, AEC linea horizon-  
 tialis, cauda Leonis videatur per ra-  
 dium AH, refractum quidem in aëris  
 puncto I, sed parum, et putetur esse in  
 H. G Spica, quae per AG radium videri  
 debuit, at non videtur, cum videndum sit  
 orta super AC horizontem, itaque AG  
 impeditur tumore Terrae AN. Nihilo-  
 minus videtur per AE et putatur in C  
 esse, quia GE refringitur in E, et re-  
 fractus EA pervenit ad oculum A, qui  
 oculus putat AE, EG esse unam rectam  
 AEC. Itaque pro angulo HAG depre-  
 henditur angulus HAC minor.

Unde primum innotuit astro-  
nomis altitudo aeris? Ex comparatione quantitatis refractionum et cum oritur  
sidus et cum in aliquam tollitur altitudinem.

*Quae sunt ex opticis praescienda, ut methodus ista tradi possit?* Primo, quo magis inclinatur radius Solis vel stellae super superficiem aëris, ut medii densioris, hoc magis refringitur; itaque radius, qui sphaeram aëris tangit, plurimum in contactu refringitur. Radii tamen in puncto refractionis omnes se mutuo secant et superiorum in raro refracti in denso sunt inferiores. Secundo, proportio binorum refractionis angulorum componitur ex duabus proportionibus aliis, quarum una est inter angulos inclinationum, quarum sunt refractiones, constitutos intra medium densum, altera inter eorum angulorum secantes. Itaque data refractione unius inclinationis certae, dantur etiam refractiones ceterarum inclinationum. Tertio, cum aëris sphaera circumdet globum Terrae, unus igitur et idem radius in aëre aliter super Terram inclinatur, aliter super aëris cavam superficiem, et qui tangit Terram, radius nempe sideris orientis, is secat aëris superficiem. Quarto, cum observamus refractiones radorum,

Fig. 20.









mus: pro Nicaragua puto Castilia d'Oro aut Dariens legendum; auctore jam careo.) Causam scriptor confert in qualitatem aëris venenatam et penetrativam, addit vero, tam equos quam insessores obriguissse gelu, mansisse autem statuarum instar usque ad ceterorum reditum, qui evaserant. Recte igitur colligi videtur, inter causas fuisse defectum aëris. Sic pisces, ad hauriendas undas creati, expirant foris extra undas detenti.

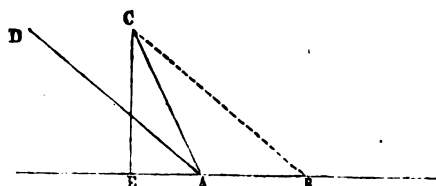
3) In eodem Olympo adeo nullos esse ventos confirmat Aristoteles, ut ne characteres quidem inscripti pulveribus a multis annis turbati fuerint. At ubi motus deest aëris, rei mobilissimae, eoque verisimile est aërem ipsum non continuari.

4) Nubes nullae ultra quadrantem unius milliariae elevatae, pleraeque multo humiliores deprensae sunt a mensuribus in oris maritimis humillimis: quare nec aër multo altius continuabitur. Nubes enim sunt exhalationes seu nebulae recentes, eoque adhuc calent et calore subvehuntur longius, quam refrigerata materia.

*Quomodo metimur nubis alicujus altitudinem?* Non multo aliter, quam solent alias mensurari distantiae rerum inaccessarum, ex duabus veluti stationibus intervalli cogniti; ut si duo mensores simul uno momento diversis locis ejusdem nubis declinationem a vertice quadrantibus caperent. Cum autem raro contingat, duos uno tempore sic dispositos, instrumentis instructos et in eandem nubem intentos esse, mensor unicus vicem duorum supplebit et duas veluti stationes eodem tempore obibit hoc artificio. Sole lucente nubem eliget, quae recta vel contra Solem vel in plagam a Sole aversam vergat, notabitque locum, in quem nubis umbra cadat, tunc quadrante capiet declinationem a vertice primo nubis, deinde et Solis. Nam si alter mensor staret in loco umbrae, nubes illi et Sol eandem hanc habituri essent inclinationem. Cetera per scalam altimetram expediuntur.

In schemate praesenti CE est perpendicularum ex nube, B umbrae locus, A statio mensoris in eadem planitie, qui debet primo dirigere pinnacidia quadrantis in lineam AC et notare arcum, quem rescindit perpendicularum; is enim metitur angulum ACE; deinde dirigenda sunt pinnacidia in lineam AD, ut Sol per foramina transluceat; et arcus, quem

Fig. 21.



rescindet perpendicularum, metietur angulum BCE. Tertio debet spatium AB metiri pedibus vel passibus. Tunc tangens anguli ACE auferendus est a tangente anguli BCE (si nubes C est contra Solem), differentia dividens numerum passuum inventorum, multiplicatum prius in sinum totum, prodit quotientem altitudinis CE.

Ut si nubes declinasset  $21^{\circ} 48'$  tang. 40000

Sol vero  $45^{\circ} 0'$  tang. 100000.

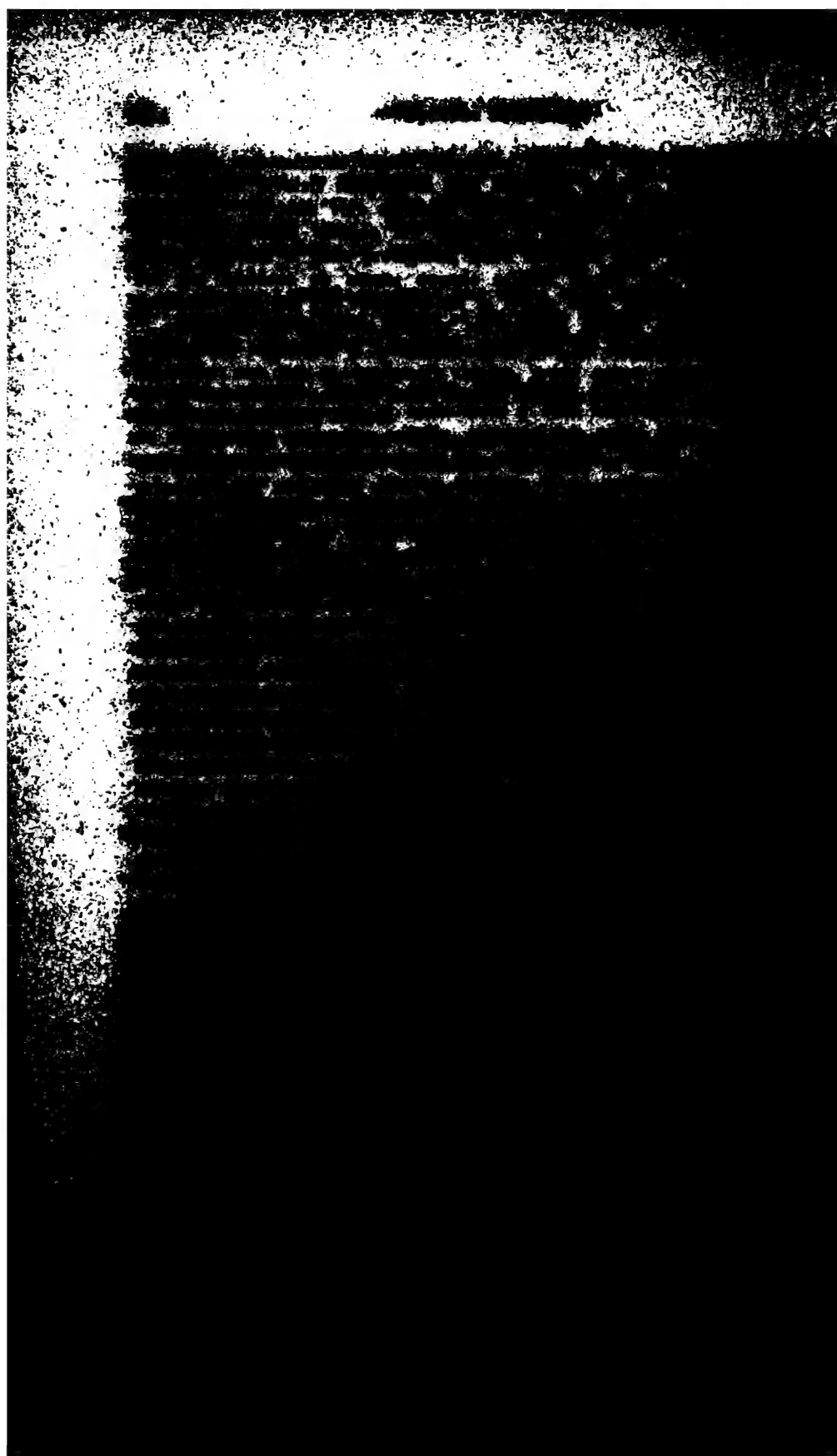
Differ. 60000.

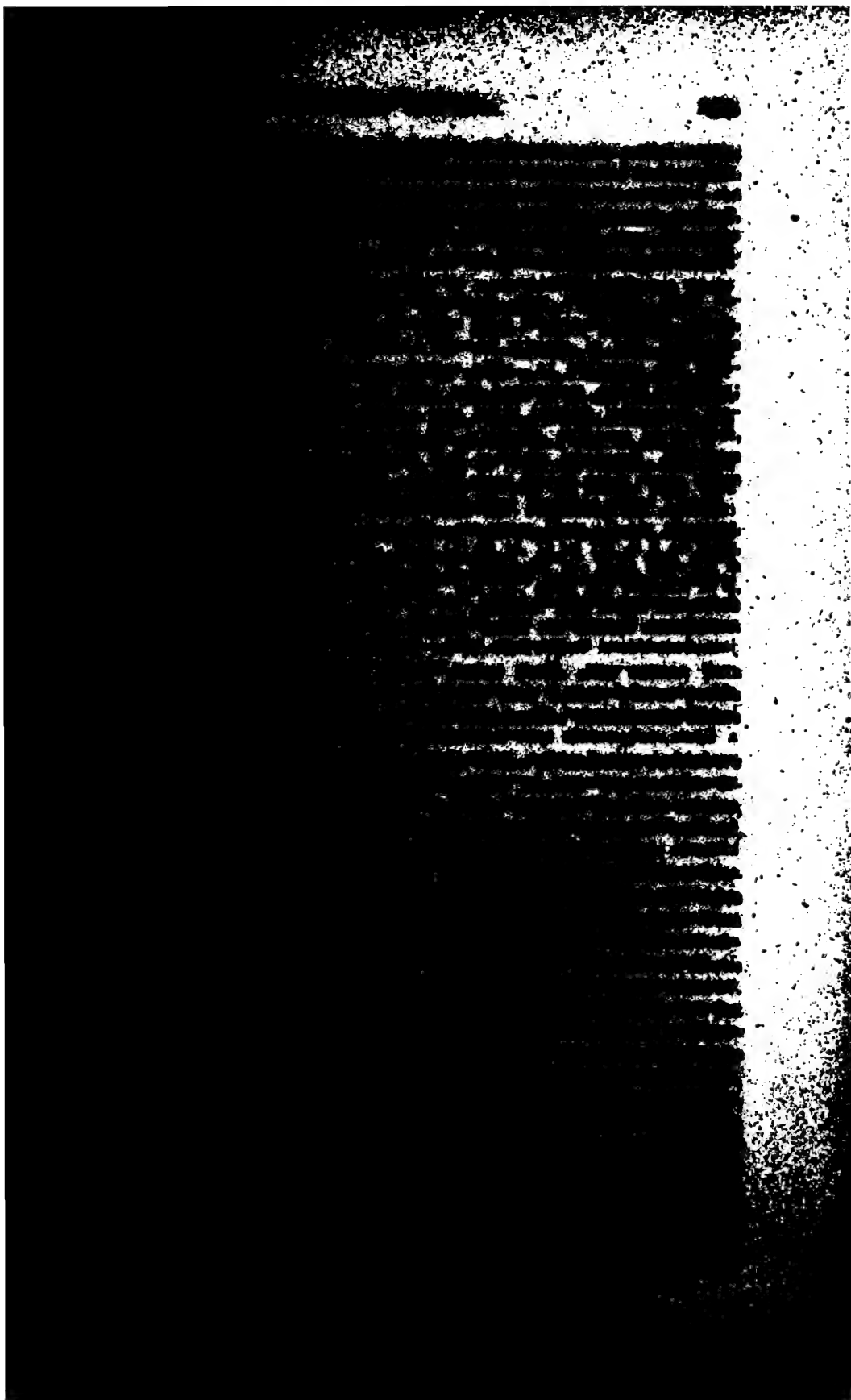
Umbra vero abfuisset a mensore passus mille. Duc 1000 in sinum rectum 100000, factum 100000000 divide per 60000, prodit quotiens 1666 passus. Tanta esset altitudo nubis. <sup>15)</sup>

Si vero nubes esset e regione Solis, tunc tangentes essent addendi.

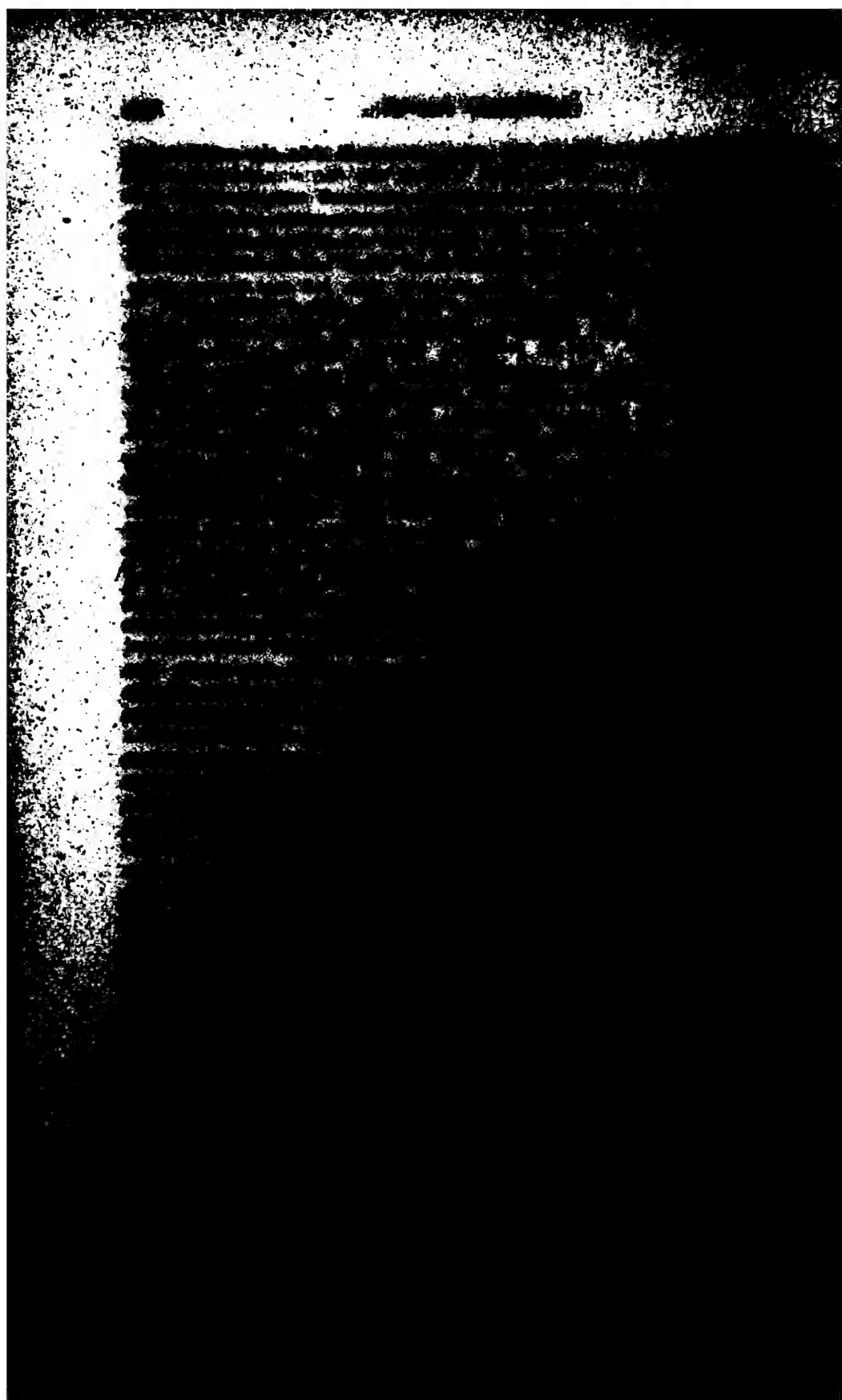
*Estne constans aëris altitudo?* Non est constans, sed crescit cum ipso calore per loca et tempora.

*Non erit ergo constans quantitas refractionum?* Non sane, sed id hoc cum discrimine. In locis maritimis constantior ut plurimum et pene semper













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the

The first part of the report discusses the general situation of the country and the progress of the work. It also mentions the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the work, including the methods used, the results obtained, and the conclusions reached. The third part of the report discusses the future work and the plans for the coming year.

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fuerat, rursum simul eodem momento spectabitur in occasu. Oportet ergo totam Terram esse minorem stellis ipsis fixis.

Si autem corpus Terra ipsa majus tam apparet parvum, oportet longissimo intervallo seu innumerabilibus Terrae diametris remotum esse.

Sit AC Terra, BAD horizon loci A, ECF horizon loci C oppositi: si ergo utque incidit in stellas B et D, sic ut possit utraque videri tam ex A, quam ex C, oportet BE vel DF esse maiora corpora ipsa AC.



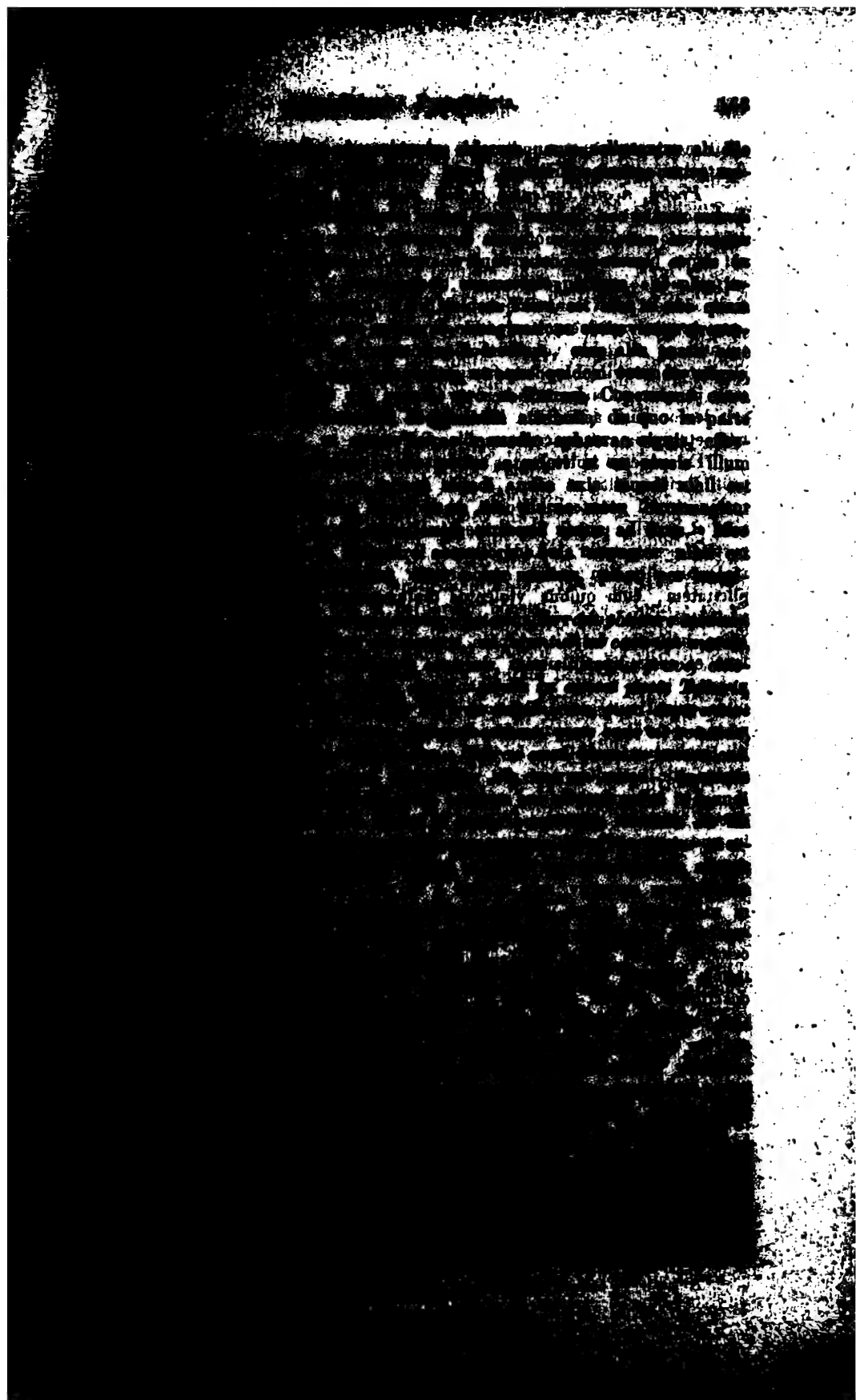
An non quantitas haec apparitionis constellationum constans docet nos, quod Terra sit in ipso etiam constellationum omnium adeoque et totius mundi medio, ut vulgo argumentantur? Non simpliciter valet argumentum de ipsissimo mundi medio, sed sic: 1) Quia omnibus unius noctis horis eadem quantitas cujusque constellationis instrumentis deprehenditur, hinc sequitur duorum alterum, ut Terra vel in centro sit uniuscujusque circulorum, per quos moventur constellationes motu diurno, vel si ipsa quiescentibus fixis motum hunc apparentem praestet, ut tunc maneat distantia ejus a sideribus invariabilis, non attento, ubi sita sit, in centro universi, an extra.

2) Quia omnibus anni partibus durat haec apparitionis quantitas, illud insuper demonstratur, Terram toto illo tempore nihil, quod in comparatione cum distantia sensu notari possit, recedere a fixarum ulla, nihil ad eam accedere. An vero Terra recedat aliquo intervallo, quod per se satis quidem magnum, at respectu ingentis fixarum distantiae insensibile sit, per hoc argumentum non patet. Sicut e contrario, quia planetae non semper nec omnibus anni partibus apparent ejusdem quantitatis, inde patet, intervallum hos inter et Terram certo variari. An vero Terra ad planetas, an hi ad Terram, an vero utrique ad alteros accedant recedantque, per hanc argumentationem manet indiscussum examinandumque relinquitur doctrinae theoricæ. Nihil enim interest doctrinae sphaericae, utcumque hoc comparatum sit, cum ista mutatio magnitudinis apparentis non fiat intra unam diem, qui modulus temporis motui primo, doctrinae sphaericae subjecto, praescriptus est.

Circuli sphaerae maximi dividuntur ab horizonte terreno bifariam, semper enim media pars cujusque conspici potest, et de aequatore semper media pars oritur 12 horis, ut apparet in aequinoctiis, quando Sol in aequatore est. Hoccine sufficit ad asserendum Terrae centrum mundi? Hoc quidem evincitur, Terram esse centrum circulorum maximorum sphaerae, quam oculus sibi imaginatur quovis tempore. Interim per hoc argumentum potest visus ille esse extra centrum totius universi. Nam circuli sphaerae imaginatione visus existerent etiam tunc, si Terra longissime e suo loco exularet, aut si visus in Luna vel Jove aliove planeta esset, ut audiemus.

Circuli coeli et Terrae proportionalia eveniunt tam in longum, quam in latum. Nam ubivis 15 miliaria Germanica in Terra efficiunt unum gradum in coelo, ubique hora in Terra efficit 15 gradus in coelo; oportet igitur idem eorum centrum esse, centrum scilicet Terrae, ut rectae ex illo educatae abscondant arcus proportionales. Collectio conceditur, quia sonat non de centro machinae mundanae, sed tantum de circulis sphaerae, quam oculus sibi circumjectam esse imaginatur, eoque ipso se ipsum in illius centro collocat faceretque idem, quemcunque in locum mundi transponderetur. Etsi praepostera est forma collectionis, non enim ideo Terra in circulorum omnium







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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research. It also includes a conclusion that summarizes the main points of the study.

5. The fifth part of the document is a bibliography that lists the sources used in the research. It includes a list of references and a list of works cited.

6. The sixth part of the document is an appendix that contains additional information related to the study. It includes a list of figures and a list of tables.

7. The seventh part of the document is a glossary that defines the key terms and concepts used in the study. It includes a list of definitions and a list of abbreviations.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of figures and tables that are included in the study. It includes a list of figures and a list of tables.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of references and works cited. It includes a list of references and a list of works cited.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of figures and tables that are included in the study. It includes a list of figures and a list of tables.





...quod illam attrahat,  
...ad motum  
...corpora,  
...locum  
...Terra de loco in  
...Terra ob id ignem,  
...Terra in motu  
...motu  
...motu

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coelum, aliud locum praestant, cuiusmodi corpus non est, quod  
etiam coelum in eo sit, velut corpus in loco, sed coelum  
Terra in aëre, non quia habens ad hoc corpus coelestem.

Deinde ut vastissimae machinae mundanae, quae ad coelum  
quod quiescat, vel insistant aliquid quiescenti, in coelum non  
tam inter mobile, et quiescentem. Terra, una, quiescentem, et  
coelestem, et quiescentem, et coelum in mundo, autem in coelestem  
coelum.

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coelum.

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Proposition: In a circle, if a line segment is drawn from the center to the circumference, it is perpendicular to the tangent line at that point.

Construction: Let  $O$  be the center of the circle. Let  $P$  be a point on the circumference. Draw the radius  $OP$ . Draw the tangent line  $TP$  at point  $P$ .

Proof: We will show that  $OP \perp TP$ .

Assume, for contradiction, that  $OP$  is not perpendicular to  $TP$ . Then there exists another line segment  $OP'$  from the center  $O$  to the circumference at point  $P'$  such that  $OP' \perp TP$ .

Since  $OP$  is a radius,  $OP = OP'$ . Also,  $OP \perp TP$  (by the proposition we are trying to prove).

But we assumed  $OP$  is not perpendicular to  $TP$ . This leads to a contradiction.

Therefore,  $OP \perp TP$ .

Q.E.D.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative account of the state of the country at the time of the survey. The author describes the physical features of the country, the climate, the soil, and the vegetation. He also describes the population, the principal occupations, and the principal products of the country. The second part of the report deals with the results of the survey. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the results of the survey. The author describes the results of the survey in terms of the physical features of the country, the climate, the soil, and the vegetation. He also describes the results of the survey in terms of the population, the principal occupations, and the principal products of the country.

The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the survey. It is a very clear and concise summary of the results of the survey. The author states the conclusions of the survey in terms of the physical features of the country, the climate, the soil, and the vegetation. He also states the conclusions of the survey in terms of the population, the principal occupations, and the principal products of the country. The fourth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the survey. It is a very practical and useful account of the recommendations of the survey. The author describes the recommendations of the survey in terms of the physical features of the country, the climate, the soil, and the vegetation. He also describes the recommendations of the survey in terms of the population, the principal occupations, and the principal products of the country.

The fifth part of the report deals with the appendix. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the appendix of the survey. The author describes the appendix of the survey in terms of the physical features of the country, the climate, the soil, and the vegetation. He also describes the appendix of the survey in terms of the population, the principal occupations, and the principal products of the country. The sixth part of the report deals with the bibliography. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the bibliography of the survey. The author describes the bibliography of the survey in terms of the physical features of the country, the climate, the soil, and the vegetation. He also describes the bibliography of the survey in terms of the population, the principal occupations, and the principal products of the country.

The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense, and the Department of State, and is being furnished to you for your information. It is to be understood that this information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be disseminated outside your agency without the express approval of the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense, and the Department of State.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the project and identify areas for improvement.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

*(The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)*

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

...the ...

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10. The following table shows the number of people who attended the 2004 Summer Olympic Games in Athens, Greece, by country. The data are given in thousands of people.

*Journal of Management Studies*, 19(1), 67-80.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must identify the problem and the scope of the investigation. The investigator must also identify the objectives of the investigation and the methods to be used. The investigator must also identify the resources available for the investigation.

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. If there is a significant difference, a problem is identified.

2. Once a problem is identified, the next step is to define the problem more precisely. This involves determining the scope of the problem, the resources available, and the constraints that may be affecting the problem.

3. The third step is to analyze the problem. This involves identifying the causes of the problem and determining the relationships between different factors. This step is often the most difficult, as it requires a deep understanding of the system and the ability to think critically.

4. The fourth step is to develop a solution. This involves brainstorming different ideas and evaluating them based on their feasibility, effectiveness, and cost. The goal is to find a solution that addresses the problem in a way that is sustainable and meets the needs of the organization.

5. The final step is to implement the solution. This involves putting the solution into action and monitoring its progress. It is important to have a plan for how to implement the solution and to have a way to measure its success.

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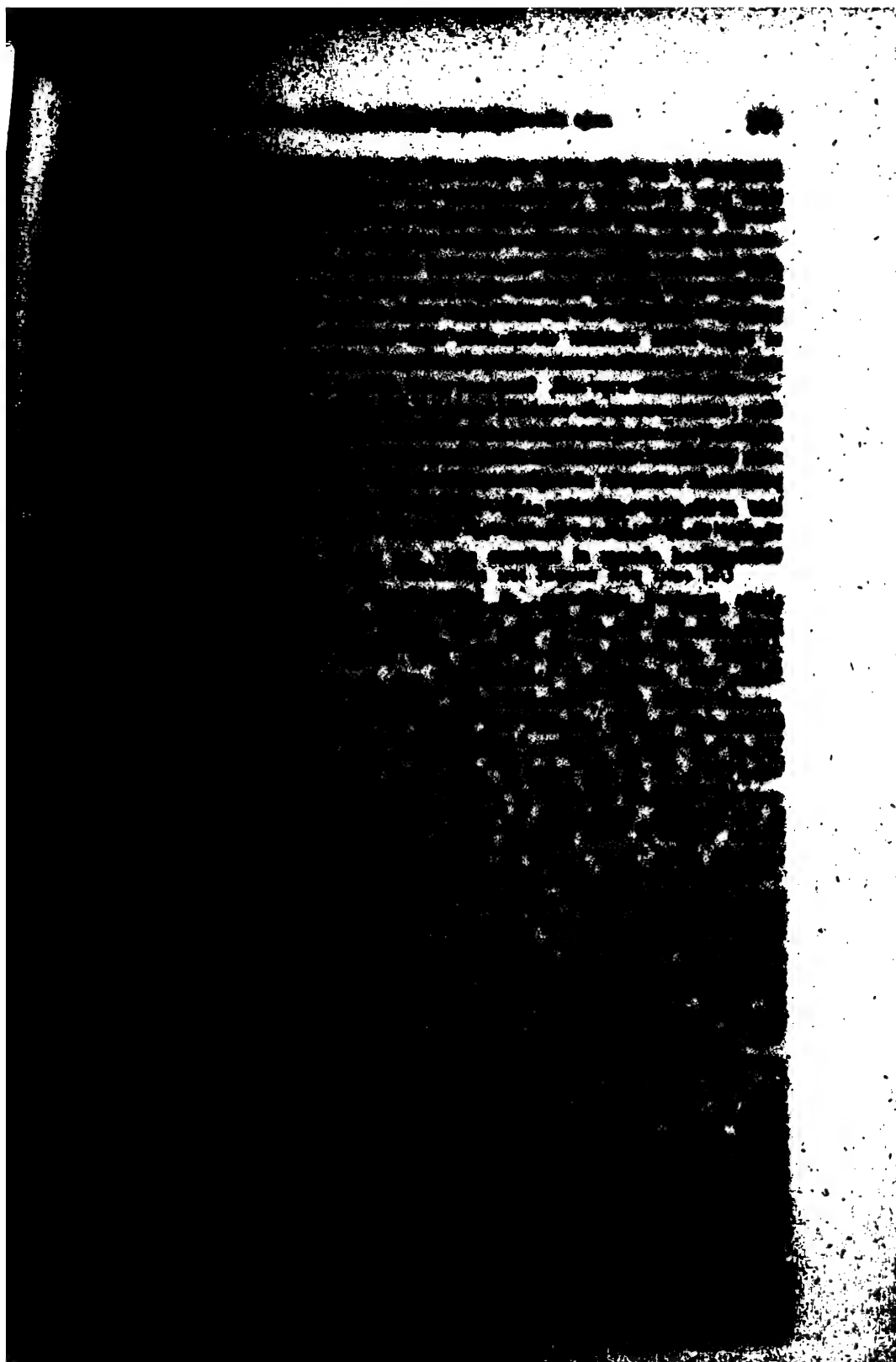
1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources and timeline needed to complete them.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any lessons learned for future projects.





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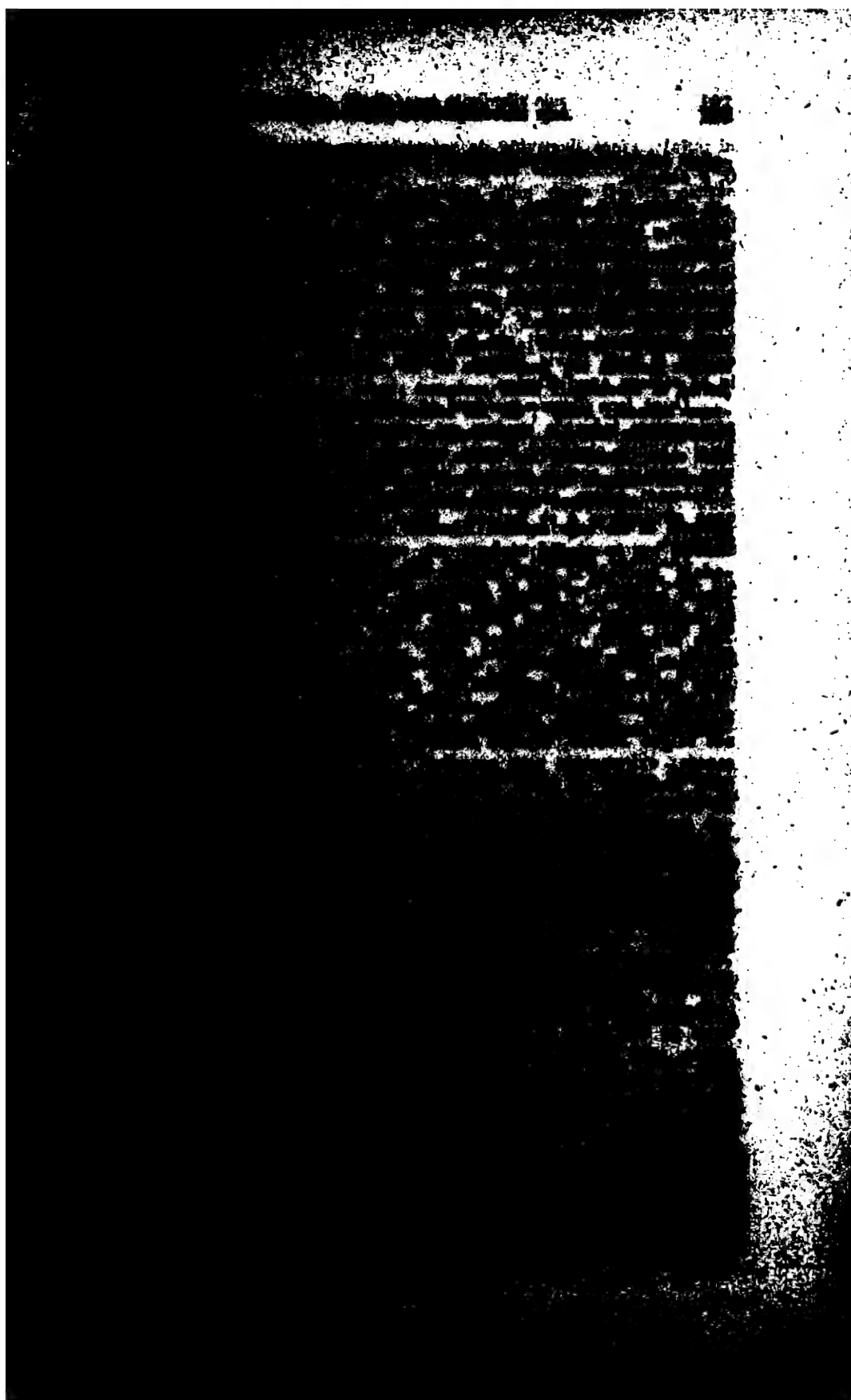


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The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 maintain a consistent policy
 towards the press. This has
 led to a situation where the
 press is often treated as an
 enemy of the state, rather than
 as a vital part of the
 democratic process. This
 has resulted in a climate of
 fear and self-censorship,
 which has severely
 undermined the
 credibility of the
 media.





CONFIDENTIAL

1. The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the project and to outline the key findings and recommendations.

2. The project has been conducted in accordance with the established protocols and procedures, and the results have been carefully reviewed and analyzed.

3. The findings indicate that the project has achieved its primary objectives, and the data suggests a positive trend in the overall performance.

4. However, there are several areas that require further attention and improvement, particularly in the areas of resource allocation and communication.

5. The recommendations provided herein are based on the findings and are intended to guide the next steps in the project.

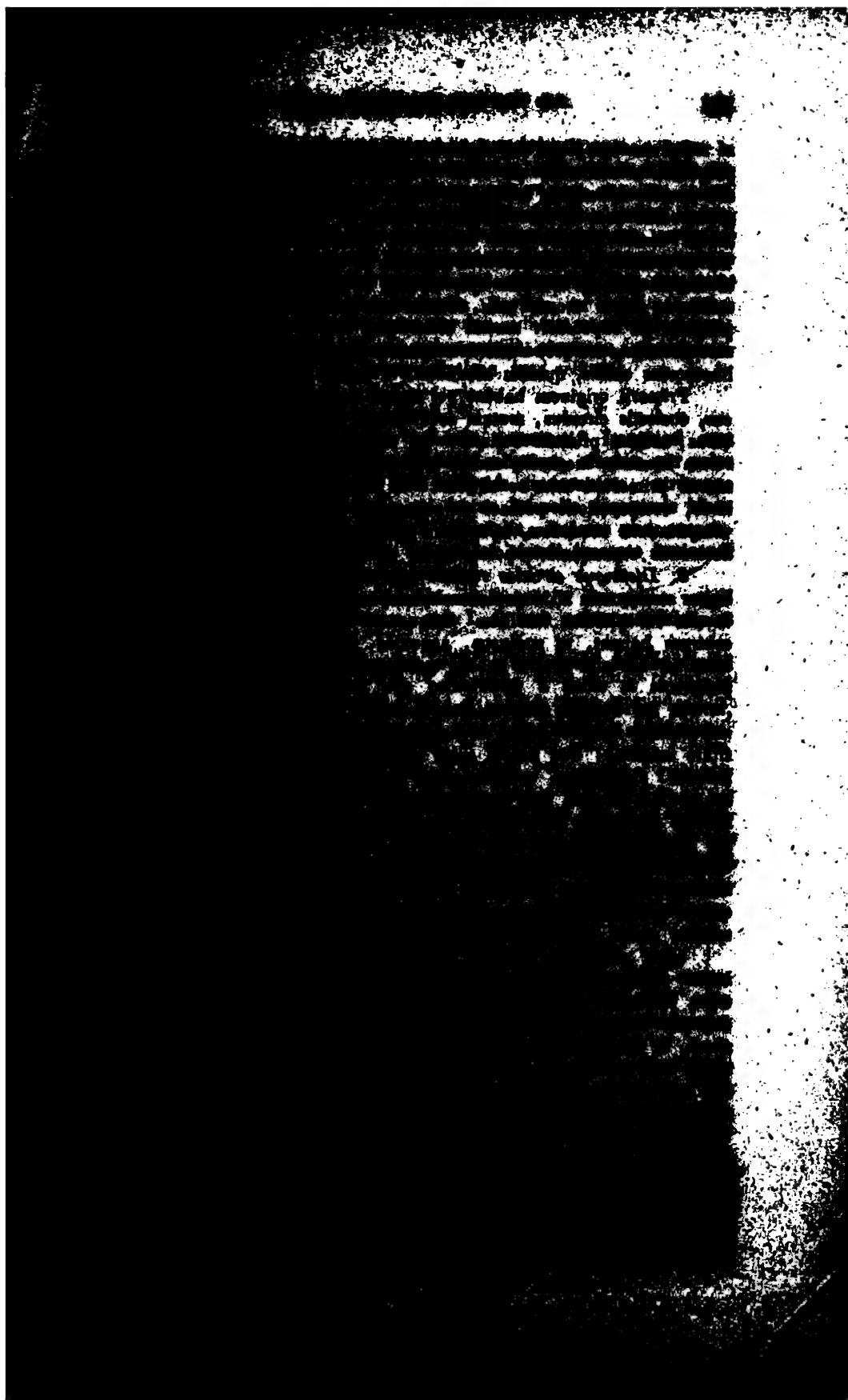
6. It is recommended that the project team continue to monitor the progress and implement the necessary changes to ensure the successful completion of the project.

7. The project team is committed to maintaining the highest standards of quality and transparency throughout the process.

8. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the fiscal year, and the final report will be submitted for review.

9. The project team is grateful for the support and guidance provided by the management and stakeholders.

10. The project is a testament to the dedication and hard work of the project team, and the results are a reflection of their commitment to excellence.



DATE: 11/11/1964





locos in parallelis Terrae respondentibus collocatos. Hoc enim falsum est, ut infra saepius erit dicendum.

*Dicis, meridianum respectu sphaerae materialis immobilem esse: atque video illum esse trusatilem factum per crenas horizontis circuli.* Quando meridianum facimus immobilem, intelligimus illum, ut est situs in sphaera, respectu motus diurni. Nam illa trusio et situs mutatio nihil attinet primum motum.

*Quorum autem pertinet, quod trusatilis est?* Quia meridianus et horizon habent visum auctorem, visus vero seu homines observatores per totam Terrae rotundam superficiem sunt dispersi, ideoque puncta verticalia per totum etiam coeli ambitum habent dispersa, quorum aliud polo mundi propius est, aliud ab illo remotius. Dictum autem est, meridianum transire per polos mundi et polos horizontis seu punctum verticale et nadir. Ut igitur pro diversis locis punctum verticale diversimode posset appropinquare polo mundi et sic unus horizon sphaerae materialis servire omnibus locis eorumque horizontibus naturalibus seu visoribus, ideo meridianus exemtilis et trusatilis est factus. Nam ejus versatione polus sphaerae supra horizontem attollitur vel deprimitur.

*Hoc vero pacto servitur tantummodo illi varietati punctorum verticalium, quae est versus polos mundi: quomodo autem alteri varietati locorum versus ortum et occasum subvenitur?* Respectu coeli varietas ista nulla est, cum diurno motu omnia puncta circuli in ortum et occasum porrecta per loci sui verticem successive transeant: ideo motus seu revolutio sphaerae compensat illam varietatem. Respectu vero Telluris globulus ille sphaerae medius non debet adhaerere immobili axi immobilis penitus, sed debet fieri luxatilis (si modo tota effigies globi terrestris in eo est exprimenda), sic ut contorqueri et in alio situ figi et sic quilibet Terrae locus sursum in horizontis positionem seu verticale dirigi possit. Nam pro eo, quod homo aliquis observator siderum seu corpus seu mentem et cogitationes ab uno loco Terrae in aliam orientaliorem vel occidentaliorem transfert, horizontem visivum permutans, jam in sphaera vice versa locus ille Terrae seu globuli, in quem fit transitio, materiali horizonti, qui in sphaera est unicus, applicari debet, ne sit opus inclinatione horizontis materialis et eversione sphaerae perincommoda et absurda, ad repraesentanda loca Terrae diversa et dissita a loco contemplatoris.

#### De Divisione Circulorum.

*Quomodo geometrae dividunt circumum?* Geometrica circuli divisio prima est in duos semicirculos et in quatuor quadrantes, quia quilibet quadrans est mensura anguli unius recti. Uterque tam semicirculus, quam quadrans, cum utcumque secantur, altera pars nomen habet arcus vel anguli, altera dicitur complementum arcus vel anguli ad semicirculum vel quadrantem. Concisiores vero et ordinarias subdivisiones, quibus innoscitur quantitas cujusque arcus vel complementi, mutantur geometrae ab astronomis, dividentes circumum in 360 partes aequales.

*Quae est causa hujus divisionis?* Causa gemina est. Nam primum natura ipsa motusque Solis et Lunae praesivit in dividendo zodiaco; deinde ratio, naturam circuli contemplata, supplevit, quod perfectioni hujus divisionis a Sole Lunaque affectatae decesserat.

*Explica causas divisionis zodiaci.* Animadversum est, interim dum Sol annum conficit, Lunam ad Solem redire duodecies, sic tamen, ut post duodecimum reditum adhuc aliquid Soli desit ad absolutum circuli decursum. Animadversum est secundo, interim dum Luna a Sole digressa ad Solem







1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

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9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

*aequatorem?* In semicirculum et signa septentrionalia sex, quae ab aequatore declinant et attolluntur in septentrionem, ut Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, et in meridionalia totidem, quae ab aequatore depressa sunt in meridiem, ut Libra, Scorpius, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces.

*Numquid hic cavenda est aliqua ambiguitas in vocibus sept., austr.?* Omnino. Nam etiam ecliptica totam sphaeram in duo dividit hemisphaeria, boreale et australe, quo pacto prior semicirculus aequatoris, unus tropicus et unus polaris polusque dicuntur boreales, aquilonares, arctici, reliquis aequatoris semicirculus etc. australis. Itaque una et eadem stella, ad signum aliquod pertinens, respectu aequatoris dicitur borealis, respectu eclipticae australis, et vicissim, si sita fuerit inter eclipticam et aequatorem.

2. *Dic distinctionem signorum per colurum solstitiorum.* Sex dicuntur ascendentia et eorum semicirculus ascendens, in quibus Sol et planetae ex austro in septentrionem versus zenith nostrae zonae ascendunt, ut Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, Gemini; reliqua sex seu eorum semicirculus contrariis ex causis dicuntur descendentia, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpius, Sagittarius.

3. *Quomodo distinguitur ecliptica cum signis per utrumque colurum et puncta cardinalia?* In quatuor quadrantes, congruentes quatuor anni partibus, a quibus denominantur.

Vernalia sunt: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, in quibus Sol ab aequatore in boream ascendens ver constituit, estque primus quadrans. Aestiva: Cancer, Leo, Virgo, in quibus Sol a borea versus aequatorem descendens aestatem efficit; secundus quadrans. Autumnalia: Libra, Scorpius, Sagittarius, in quibus Sol ab aequatore in austrum descendens autumnum conficit, qui tertius quadrans est. Hiemalia: Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, in quibus Sol ab austro versus aequatorem rediens hiemem emittitur. Hic quartus est quadrans.

4. *Quae est quarta divisio et quis ejus usus?* Haec magis est astrologica. Numerantur enim in zodiaco tres quadranguli et in quolibet quatuor signa per zodiacum in forma tetragonica disposita, unde nomen est classis. Servit tamen comprehendendis motibus Solis et Lunae, ut sciamus, utrumque lumen tunc, cum Luna est bifida, in ejusdem quadranguli signis esse.

Primus quadrangulus est signorum cardinalium, a punctis cardinalibus Inceptorum: Aries, Cancer, Libra, Capricornus. Haec signa etiam mobilia dicuntur ab astrologis, quod Sole in iis versante tempestatibus variis aures fere mutabilis esse credatur. Secundus est mediorum inter cardinalia et bicorniores: Taurus, Leo, Scorpius, Aquarius. Fixa appellant astrologi, quod Sole in iis versante tempestates constantiores ut plurimum censeantur. Tertius est bicornioreorum: ut Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, Pisces. Hoc commune nomen ut et suum quodlibet sortita sunt a constellationibus, quae in his dodecatemoriis olim fuerunt, quas homines antiqui sunt imaginati bicorniores, Sagittarium ex semiviro et semiequo compositum, Pisces et Gemellos geminatos, Virginem vero, loco alterius corporis, cum manipulo spiceo. Astrologi comparatione ad fixa et mobilia appellant ista communia.

5. *Dic quintam distinctionem.* Haec rursus est magis astrologica, quippe in qua disciplina numerantur quatuor trigoni et in quolibet tria signa in forma trianguli per zodiacum disposita, unde nomen habet classis, triplicitas seu triangulus.

Monstratur tamen haec divisio a motibus Saturni et Jovis, eorumque congressibus vicesimo quoque anno, qui sunt in unius classis signis per annos fere ducentos. Anno enim 1603 colverunt in Sagittario, anno 1623 con-

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete them.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any lessons learned for future projects.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. If there is a significant difference, a problem is identified.

2. Once a problem is identified, the next step is to define the problem more precisely. This involves determining the scope of the problem, the resources available, and the constraints that may be affecting the problem.

3. The third step is to analyze the problem. This involves identifying the causes of the problem and determining the relationships between different factors. This step is often the most difficult, as it requires a deep understanding of the system and the ability to think critically.

4. The fourth step is to develop a solution. This involves brainstorming different ideas and evaluating them based on their feasibility, effectiveness, and cost. The goal is to find a solution that addresses the problem in a way that is sustainable and meets the needs of the organization.

5. The final step is to implement the solution. This involves putting the solution into action and monitoring its progress. It is important to have a plan for how to implement the solution and to have a way to measure its success. Once the solution is implemented, it is important to evaluate its effectiveness and make any necessary adjustments.

[illegible]

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The third part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

Table 1	
1950	100
1951	105
1952	110
1953	115
1954	120
1955	125
1956	130
1957	135
1958	140
1959	145
1960	150

The fourth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The fifth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The sixth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

The seventh part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The eighth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The ninth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and low contrast. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or report, with several lines of text visible across the page.]

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Census to the Director of the Bureau of the Interior. The letter is dated 10/10/50 and is addressed to the Director of the Bureau of the Interior, Washington, D.C. The letter is signed by the Director of the Bureau of the Census, Robert C. Anderson.

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# EPITOMES ASTRONOMIAE COPERNICANAE

## LIBER TERTIUS.

### DE DOCTRINA PRIMI MOTUS, DICTA SPHAERICA.

*Cur praemittitur doctrina sphaerica theoricæ?* Etsi theorica motus planetarum proprii per se ipsam ex constitutis hypothesibus potest tradi et comprehendere, nullo indigens adminiculo motus diurni seu primi, motus contra primi accurata explicatio, quæ perfecta sit omnibus numeris, cognitione secundorum, praesertim vero Solis motuum, demum absolvitur multisque rebus ex theorica per anticipationem petitis indiget: sunt tamen idoneae causae, cur diurno motu incipiamus. Primum enim motus diurnus sensui notior est magisque obviu, quippe celer et quotidianus et vitae nostrae rationibus proportionem magis respondens, itaque etiam prius innotuit humano generi; motus secundi sunt occultiores, a sensu remotiores et propter tarditatem variasque intricaciones cum primo indiguerunt longa doctissimorum observatione multoque magis speculatione ad constituendas hypothesen. Jure itaque traditio hujus doctrinae sequitur ordinem investigationis. Deinde primus instrumento tantummodo sphaerae indiget, quod est conforme coelo aspectabili possetque quodammodo vel in ipso coelo monstrari sine instrumento; secundorum causae et rationes nullo modo in coelo aspectabili demonstrantur, sed omnino tabula plana indigent, cujusmodi planitiem in coelo nobis non facile imaginamur. Sed nec facile est ea, quae demonstrantur in tabula de secundis, applicare coelo ipsi, ut illud oculis occurrat, nisi prius perceptus fuerit motus primus, ut mente possit a secundis abstrahi.

*Quot sunt partes doctrinae sphaericae?* Quinque potissimum. Prima et secunda sunt generaliores et continent praeparationem ad reliquas. Prima docet loca ortus et occasus variosque situs et moras stellarum supra horizontem; ubi discrimen cernitur positus sphaerae rectae, obliquae et parallelae in utroque hemisphaerio, septentrionali et australi. Secunda tradit magis in specie quorumvis eclipticae punctorum ascensiones et descensiones, per septenos sphaerae principales positus ad eclipticam relatos, in utroque hemisphaerio. Tertia, quarta et quinta versantur in explicatione temporum et quae temporibus accidunt. Tertia enim de anno vertenti diebusque et horis



agm, varias stellarum notionesque actas per diversas Sphaeras, et  
 perque diversas Terrae locos directas, quae sequuntur, etiam  
 nota. Quarta rationes explicat quatuor partium earum regionum  
 totius, quae easdem notionesque actas et climata, quatuor rationes  
 in ambobusque longitudinalis per varias sphaeras partem, etiam  
 superstiti Telluris in quinque Eorum rationesque diversas, etiam  
 Quinta continet alteram anni speciem, etiam sphaera, etiam  
 partes tam ejus quam verticis anni disceptationem, hoc est  
 rationesque etiam per climata diversa. His etiam etiam  
 directio geographica Telluris notiones in ambobus partem  
 et talis computandi locorum distantias et longitudines, etiam

ANALYTICAE ASTRONOMIAE

AUTHOR Ioh. Tychonis

ADVENTUS ASTRONOMIAE

# DOCTRINAE SPHAERICAE

## PARS PRIMA.

### DE ORTU ET OCCASU SIDERUM.

*Dixisti, horizontes in mundo multos esse, distinctos inclinatione puncti verticalis ad latera mundi: quomodo igitur distinguunt astronomi positus sphaerae secundum horizontem seu punctum verticale? Horizon aut est rectus ad aequatorem, motus diurni semitam, secans illum angulis rectis, aut obliquus ad illum, secans illum angulis obliquis, aut plane non secat illum, sed coincidit cum illo.*

Quare sphaera ratione primae positionis dicitur recta, ratione secundae obliqua, ratione tertiae parallela, quod horizon et aequator fiat unus ex parallelis. Sequitur igitur hinc in prima, ut polus horizontis, id est verticale punctum, in aequinoctialem incidat, poli mundi in horizontem aequaliter dejecti sint; in secunda verticale punctum est inter aequatorem circumulum et ejus polorum alterutrum, horum enim alter est supra horizontem, alter infra; in ultima coincidunt poli mundi cum polis horizontis, sic ut mundus volvatur circa verticem.

Et sphaerae quidem obliquae, ut et parallelae, geminae sunt, alterae septentrionales, quibus polus mundi septentrionalis supra horizontem est, reliquae australes, quibus australis polus conspicitur, latente septentrionali. Harum unus communis limes est sphaera recta. Sphaeram igitur rectam incolunt omnes illi, qui sunt per longitudinem aequatoris terrestris dispersi, seu nautica phrasi, qui habitant in *Linea*. Sphaeram obliquam septentrionalem nos Europaei inhabitamus et omnes illi, qui sunt cis lineam, usque ad illud unicum Terrae punctum, in quo est polus Terrae. Nam oculus in illo collocatus habet sphaeram parallelam septentrionalem solus. Qui vero sunt ultra lineam, quam frequenter hodie trajiciunt Lusitani et Belgae, navigantes oceanum, illi sphaeram obliquam australem, unus et intimus seu medius illorum locorum sphaeram parallelam australem habet.

*Quid sonant voces oriri et occidere? Oriri est e planitie in altum tolli vel assurgere, ascendere paulatim magis atque magis, emergere, ut montes navigantibus in oceano videntur ex undis emergere: ut non abs ratione credas, vocem ἀπο του ὄρους, quod montem significat, et ab ὀρνευει, surgere, derivari. Graeca vox ἀνατελλειν, ἀνατολη, affinis est latinae tolli, sonat pro-*







1. The first of these is the fact that the  
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10. tenth of these is the fact that the

Quid aliud? Non sunt & plagi meri-  
tissimi, quos aliam contentione quendam  
diximus, quos, quos non dixerimus, alios,  
quos, non dixerimus, alios, alios.

Quid aliud? Non sunt & plagi meri-  
tissimi, quos aliam contentione quendam  
diximus, quos, quos non dixerimus, alios,  
quos, non dixerimus, alios, alios.

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1. Name: [REDACTED]  
 2. Address: [REDACTED]  
 3. City: [REDACTED]  
 4. State: [REDACTED]  
 5. Zip: [REDACTED]  
 6. Date: [REDACTED]  
 7. Signature: [REDACTED]  
 8. Title: [REDACTED]

Domestic affairs committee testimony: Senate subcommittee on Internal Security, Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, 1954-55, 1955, 100th Congress, 1st Session, 100-1, 100-2, 100-3, 100-4, 100-5, 100-6, 100-7, 100-8, 100-9, 100-10, 100-11, 100-12, 100-13, 100-14, 100-15, 100-16, 100-17, 100-18, 100-19, 100-20, 100-21, 100-22, 100-23, 100-24, 100-25, 100-26, 100-27, 100-28, 100-29, 100-30, 100-31, 100-32, 100-33, 100-34, 100-35, 100-36, 100-37, 100-38, 100-39, 100-40, 100-41, 100-42, 100-43, 100-44, 100-45, 100-46, 100-47, 100-48, 100-49, 100-50, 100-51, 100-52, 100-53, 100-54, 100-55, 100-56, 100-57, 100-58, 100-59, 100-60, 100-61, 100-62, 100-63, 100-64, 100-65, 100-66, 100-67, 100-68, 100-69, 100-70, 100-71, 100-72, 100-73, 100-74, 100-75, 100-76, 100-77, 100-78, 100-79, 100-80, 100-81, 100-82, 100-83, 100-84, 100-85, 100-86, 100-87, 100-88, 100-89, 100-90, 100-91, 100-92, 100-93, 100-94, 100-95, 100-96, 100-97, 100-98, 100-99, 100-100, 100-101, 100-102, 100-103, 100-104, 100-105, 100-106, 100-107, 100-108, 100-109, 100-110, 100-111, 100-112, 100-113, 100-114, 100-115, 100-116, 100-117, 100-118, 100-119, 100-120, 100-121, 100-122, 100-123, 100-124, 100-125, 100-126, 100-127, 100-128, 100-129, 100-130, 100-131, 100-132, 100-133, 100-134, 100-135, 100-136, 100-137, 100-138, 100-139, 100-140, 100-141, 100-142, 100-143, 100-144, 100-145, 100-146, 100-147, 100-148, 100-149, 100-150, 100-151, 100-152, 100-153, 100-154, 100-155, 100-156, 100-157, 100-158, 100-159, 100-160, 100-161, 100-162, 100-163, 100-164, 100-165, 100-166, 100-167, 100-168, 100-169, 100-170, 100-171, 100-172, 100-173, 100-174, 100-175, 100-176, 100-177, 100-178, 100-179, 100-180, 100-181, 100-182, 100-183, 100-184, 100-185, 100-186, 100-187, 100-188, 100-189, 100-190, 100-191, 100-192, 100-193, 100-194, 100-195, 100-196, 100-197, 100-198, 100-199, 100-200, 100-201, 100-202, 100-203, 100-204, 100-205, 100-206, 100-207, 100-208, 100-209, 100-210, 100-211, 100-212, 100-213, 100-214, 100-215, 100-216, 100-217, 100-218, 100-219, 100-220, 100-221, 100-222, 100-223, 100-224, 100-225, 100-226, 100-227, 100-228, 100-229, 100-230, 100-231, 100-232, 100-233, 100-234, 100-235, 100-236, 100-237, 100-238, 100-239, 100-240, 100-241, 100-242, 100-243, 100-244, 100-245, 100-246, 100-247, 100-248, 100-249, 100-250, 100-251, 100-252, 100-253, 100-254, 100-255, 100-256, 100-257, 100-258, 100-259, 100-260, 100-261, 100-262, 100-263, 100-264, 100-265, 100-266, 100-267, 100-268, 100-269, 100-270, 100-271, 100-272, 100-273, 100-274, 100-275, 100-276, 100-277, 100-278, 100-279, 100-280, 100-281, 100-282, 100-283, 100-284, 100-285, 100-286, 100-287, 100-288, 100-289, 100-290, 100-291, 100-292, 100-293, 100-294, 100-295, 100-296, 100-297, 100-298, 100-299, 100-300, 100-301, 100-302, 100-303, 100-304, 100-305, 100-306, 100-307, 100-308, 100-309, 100-310, 100-311, 100-312, 100-313, 100-314, 100-315, 100-316, 100-317, 100-318, 100-319, 100-320, 100-321, 100-322, 100-323, 100-324, 100-325, 100-326, 100-327, 100-328, 100-329, 100-330, 100-331, 100-332, 100-333, 100-334, 100-335, 100-336, 100-337, 100-338, 100-339, 100-340, 100-341, 100-342, 100-343, 100-344, 100-345, 100-346, 100-347, 100-348, 100-349, 100-350, 100-351, 100-352, 100-353, 100-354, 100-355, 100-356, 100-357, 100-358, 100-359, 100-360, 100-361, 100-362, 100-363, 100-364, 100-365, 100-366, 100-367, 100-368, 100-369, 100-370, 100-371, 100-372, 100-373, 100-374, 100-375, 100-376, 100-377, 100-378, 100-379, 100-380, 100-381, 100-382, 100-383, 100-384, 100-385, 100-386, 100-387, 100-388, 100-389, 100-390, 100-391, 100-392, 100-393, 100-394, 100-395, 100-396, 100-397, 100-398, 100-399, 100-400, 100-401, 100-402, 100-403, 100-404, 100-405, 100-406, 100-407, 100-408, 100-409, 100-410, 100-411, 100-412, 100-413, 100-414, 100-415, 100-416, 100-417, 100-418, 100-419, 100-420, 100-421, 100-422, 100-423, 100-424, 100-425, 100-426, 100-427, 100-428, 100-429, 100-430, 100-431, 100-432, 100-433, 100-434, 100-435, 100-436, 100-437, 100-438, 100-439, 100-440, 100-441, 100-442, 100-443, 100-444, 100-445, 100-446, 100-447, 100-448, 100-449, 100-450, 100-451, 100-452, 100-453, 100-454, 100-455, 100-456, 100-457, 100-458, 100-459, 100-460, 100-461, 100

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SECRET

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Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010.

Processus est iste pro latere: Complementum inclinationis sit  $60^\circ$ , tangens 173205

Complementum declinationis plani deinclinati sit  $70^\circ$ , sinus 93969

Multipli-	155884	5
centur ab-	5196	2
sectis 5 ultimis.	1558	3
	103	9
	15	6

Lateris in meridiano seu arcus  $58^\circ 26'$  tangens 162759

Sit. altitudo poli 48. 16. Aufer quia minus,

restat 10. 10. Haec est altitudo poli, sub qua hoc deinclinatum est inter inclinata simpliciter. <sup>21)</sup>

Pro angulo processus est talis: Complementum declinationis plani deinclinati sit  $70^\circ$

tangens	274748	
Inventi lateris in meridiano sinus	85208	
dividat:	265609	3
	191890	
	170406	2
	20984	
	17041	2
	3943	
	3408	4
	535	
	511	6
	24	3
	25	

Quotiens (322463) est tangens arcus  $72^\circ 46'$  inclinationis ad meridianum inventae altitudinis poli.

*Quid incumbit astronomo circa circulum plani inclinati? Quaeenda est elevatio poli super illum, tanquam super horizontem aliquem, quae semper est minor altitudine poli super horizontem loci; item et arcus ejusdem circuli, interceptus inter meridianos, unum ipsius plani, alterum illius elevationis poli, sub qua planum hoc censetur inter inclinata simpliciter. Hunc enim arcum appellant gnomonici angulum linearum meridianarum.*

*Quo medio investigantur ista? Formatur rectangulum inter altitudinem poli, sub qua circuli planum habetur pro inclinato, seu meridianum loci illius, tum inter meridianum ipsius inclinati et inter circulum inclinati, in quo datur angulus seu ejus mensura inclinatio, latus etiam in meridiano loci illius, id est dicta altitudo. Quare latere non poterit nec latus in meridiano proprio, id est altitudo poli quaesita, nec latus alterum in meridiano loci.*

Processus est talis pro latere priori. Altitudo poli sub quo planum habetur pro

inclinato, sit  $10^\circ 10'$ , sinus 17651

Inclinatio  $72^\circ 44'$ , sinus 95496

Multiplicentur abjectis 5 ultimis.

95496
66847
5730
477
10

Altitudinis poli super planum inclinatum arcus  $9^\circ 42'$  sinus 16856

Processus pro angulo inter lineas meridianas est talis: alti-

tudo poli, sub quo planum habetur pro inclinato  $10^\circ 10'$ , secans 101595

Altitudo poli super planum  $9^\circ 42'$ , secans 101451

Dividat; quotiens (100142) est secans anguli inter meridianas  $8^\circ 8'$ .

144
102
42
42

*Quid agendum cum planis declinatis? Etiam super haec altitudo poli*













and the same shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as the land from which it was acquired, and the same shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as the land from which it was acquired, and the same shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as the land from which it was acquired.

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States since the year 1789. The names are listed in alphabetical order of the year in which they were elected.

1789 George Washington  
1793 Thomas Jefferson  
1797 John Adams  
1801 James Madison  
1805 James Monroe  
1809 James Monroe  
1817 James Monroe  
1821 James Monroe  
1825 James Monroe  
1829 James Monroe  
1833 James Monroe  
1837 James Monroe  
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1997 James Monroe  
2001 James Monroe  
2005 James Monroe  
2009 James Monroe  
2013 James Monroe  
2017 James Monroe  
2021 James Monroe





*[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. A large circular stamp or seal is visible in the center-right area.]*





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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by struggle and hardship, but the spirit of the pioneers was unyielding. They built a nation from scratch, one that was based on the principles of freedom and democracy. Over time, the United States grew in size and power, becoming a global superpower. It has faced many challenges, from war to economic crisis, but it has always emerged stronger and more united. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability of a nation to overcome adversity.

et rursus singularum utrinque aequalium partium ascensiones sunt aequales, quare et junctarum, id est totorum semicirculorum.

3. *Compara integros eclipticae quadrantes cum suis ascensionibus.* Cum eclipticae quadrante integro a puncto cardinali coascendit quadrans aequatoris.

Horizon enim FE, traductus per puncta solstitialia D, E, transit etiam per F, polum eclipticae: secat igitur eam angulo recto. non minus quam aequatorem. Cum ergo sint aequales ADE, AED, erunt et AD, AE aequales.

Si quadrans eclipticae non incipit a puncto cardinali, non est aequalis suae ascensioni, sed vel major vel minor.

Horizon GC, non traductus per punctum solstitiale D, aberrat etiam a polo F eclipticae AD, secat igitur eam oblique in B, aequatorem in C recte, idem facit et meridianus. Partes igitur aequatoris inter horizontem et meridianum sunt quadrantes; at partes eclipticae, quarum polus simul intercipitur, sunt quadrante minores, reliquae majores.

4. *Compara minorum partium diversarum ascensiones inter se.* Partes quadrantium non sunt aequales suis ascensionibus ascenduntque oblique, quae incipiunt a punctis aequinoctialibus, habent sc. ascensiones se minores, recte vero ascendunt, quae incipiunt a solstitialibus habentque ascensiones se majores. Cum duorum eclipticae arcuum unus, ab aequinoctiali puncto inceptus, aequalis est alterius ascensioni in solstitiale terminatae vel vicissim: differentia inter arcus eorumque ascensiones itidem est aequalis. Partes discretas, quo sunt propiores aequinoctialibus, hoc ascendunt obliquius, quo solstitialibus, hoc rectius.

Angulus enim inter eclipticam et horizontem rectus est apud solstitia, obliquissimus (acutus sc.) apud aequinoctia, cum angulus aequatoris et horizontis sit semper rectus et major illo; major igitur huic subtenditur arcus eclipticae, quam illi arcus aequatoris.

*Quo puncto discernuntur quadrantis unius a solstitiali puncto incepti et aequinoctiali puncto terminati partes recte ascendentes a partibus oblique ascendentibus?* Puncto illo eclipticae, in quo differentia inter arcum eclipticae et suam ascensionem rectam est maxima seu quod quadrantem dividit in partes duas, quamlibet aequalem ascensioni partis reliquae, sic ut arcus eclipticae cum ascensione sua compositus efficiat quadrantem: Id autem fit necessario circa medietates quadrantium.

*Quomodo punctum hoc inquiritur geometricè?* Id sic definit Regiomontanus ex Gebri Arabe, quod ejus a polo aequatoris distantiae sinus sit medio loco proportionalis inter sinus arcuum, quibus extremitates quadrantis ab eodem polo distant.

Principium quadrantis distat a polo  $90^\circ$ , ejus sinus est 100000; finis quadrantis distat  $66^\circ 28' 30''$ , sinus 91688; hi in se multiplicati habent radicem 95754, cujus arcus  $73^\circ 14' 36''$ , tantum igitur distat a polo punctum quaerendum, ergo distat ab aequatore  $16^\circ 45' 24''$ . Punctum autem, quod sic distat, ex doctrina superiori invenitur recedere a sectione eclipticae  $46^\circ 14' 40''$ . Tantus igitur arcus ascendit oblique a sectione inceptus, residuus arcus  $43^\circ 45' 20''$  ascendit recte. Quadruplicatis vero omnibus, oblique ascendunt partes  $184^\circ 58' 40''$ , recte  $175^\circ 1' 20''$ . At quidam signis assueti integris favent rectis ascensionibus, dicentes octo signa recte, quatuor oblique ascendere, propterea quod rectae ascensiones distributae inveniantur in Tauro, Geminis, Cancro, Leone et Scorpione, Sagittario, Capricorno, Aquario, dissimulant vero, extrema signorum Tauri, Leonis, Scorpionis, Aquarii, oblique ascendere.

*Restat in triangulo nostro angulus inter eclipticam et horizontem, meridianum, vel circulum declinationis, cui ascensio recta subtenditur: de illo*





...that ... to ... in ...

... which ... of ...

... that ... of ...

... that ... of ...

... that ... of ...

... that ... of ...

... that ... of ...

... that ... of ...

... that ... of ...

... that ... of ...

... that ... of ...

... that ... of ...

subtracta facit ascensionem obliquam, eadem addita facit descensionem obliquam, et vicissim quae additur, ut fiat ascensio obliqua, subtrahi debet, ut sit descensio obliqua.

*Quae hinc oritur analogia inter ascensiones et descensiones obliquas?*

1. Quanta est ascensio arcus ab Arietis principio incepti, tanta est descensio arcus aequalis a principio Librae incepti et vicissim. Idem verum est etiam de discretis arcubus aequalibus oppositis. Nullae itaque sunt tabulae descensionum, sufficiunt ascensionum. 2. Partes eadem ascendentes recte descendunt oblique et vicissim.

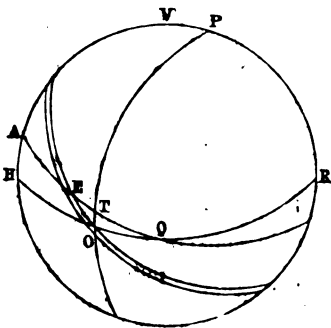
*Quot sunt genera positionum sphaerae respectu aequatoris et eclipticae junctorum, per quas variantur ascensiones obliquae?* Senae sunt in utrovis hemisphaerio positiones, quibus accedit septima sphaerae rectae. Nam vertex loci vel sub aequatorem cadit, vel inter aequatorem et tropicum, vel sub ipsum tropicum, vel inter tropicum et polarem, vel sub ipsum polarem, vel inter polarem et polum, vel sub ipsum polum. In prima quidem harum positionum ascensiones sunt tantum rectae, de quibus jam est transactum, in ultima sunt ascensiones plane nullae. Supersunt igitur pro ascensionibus obliquis quinae in utroque hemisphaerio positiones intermediae.

*Compara ascensiones et descensiones utriusque hemisphaerii inter sese.*

1. Quanta est in aliqua certa poli septentrionalis elevatione signi, gradus vel puncti cujusque eclipticae ascensio obliqua, tanta est in aequali elevatione poli australis ejusdem signi, gradus vel puncti descensio obliqua, et quanta illic descensio, tanta hic ascensio. 2. Quicquid demonstratur de signo, gradu vel puncto certo eclipticae in hemisphaerio septentrionali, verum id erit etiam de signo, gradu vel puncto opposito in australi hemisphaerio alterutrius poli elevatione utrinque eadem.

*Quomodo se habet differentia ascensionalis ad ascensionem rectam per varios sphaerae positus?* In sphaera recta sicut ascensio obliqua nulla, sic arcus eclipticae ab aequinoctio propiori retro vel porro extensi differentia ascensionalis quantitatem obtinet nullam, in obliquis cum digressionem ab aequatore acquirit aliquam quantitatem, et quamdiu quidem est inter aequatorem et polarem, minor est ascensione recta, sub polari aequalis ei, intra polarem major illa per omnes proportionem successive, quo propius ad polum venit.

Fig. 41.



Nam sub polari junguntur ecliptica et horizon, quoties polus eclipticae in verticem venit: quare semicirculus integer ascensionem habet vel nullam, assumpta enim est in differentiam ascensionalem subtractoriam, reliquis vero semicirculus eclipticae adjicit semicirculo aequatoris coorienti in recta sphaera semicirculum reliquum. Camque sub polari angulus EQO inter aequatorem et horizontem sit aequalis angulo inter eclipticam et aequatorem QEO, versus rectam major, versus parallelam minor, amplitudo igitur ortiva QO sub polari aequatur arcui eclipticae EO proposito, a vicino aequinoctio incepto, extra minor est, intra major; ducto igitur circulo declinationis PTO in punctum eclipticae oriens O, qui ascensionem rectam ET a differentia ascensionali TQ separat,

[illegible][illegible]



diat eum illa. Eodem modo quadrans a puncto oriente retro extensus in ecliptica signat nonagesimum eclipticae N. Comparatis igitur invicem eclipticae nonagesimo N et puncto M coelum mediante, innotescit arcus interceptus NM.

Secundo in hoc triangulo investigatur, latus in meridiano VM inter verticem V et eclipticam M. Dato enim eclipticae puncto M, coelum mediante, datur ejus declinatio AM, quae, si septentrionalis fuerit, ablata, si meridionalis, addita ad altitudinem poli VA, constituit distantiam illius eclipticae puncti a vertice VM, angulus vero apud nonagesimum eclipticae VNM est rectus: tribus igitur datis, et quantum haberi poterit, latus sc. in verticali seu distantia nonagesimi a vertice NV; complementum est altitudo nonagesimi super horizontem, mensura anguli quaesiti.

Typus hujus processus.

Oriatur . . . . .	7° 5' Virg.
in altitudine poli . . . . .	48. 24.
Ergo ascensio obliqua . . . . .	148. 31.
	Aufer 90
Ascensio recta medii coeli . . . . .	58. 31.
Cum eo coelum mediat . . . . .	0. 41. Gemin.
cujus declinatio . . . . .	20. 22. sept.
ablata ab altitudine poli relinquit . . . . .	28. 2.
Hoc igitur est latus MV, cujus compl. . . . .	61. 58. altitudo M.
Sic a . . . . .	7° 5' Virg.
	aufer 90
erit nonagesimus ab ortu . . . . .	7. 5. Gemin.
Hinc aufer coelum medians . . . . .	0. 41. Gemin.
erit latus MN . . . . .	6. 24. ejusque
complementum . . . . .	83. 36.

Hinc computatur latus VN sic: altitudo puncti coelum mediantis 61° 58', sinus 88267; complementi lateris MN 83° 36' sinus 99377. Divide, quotiens 88820 est sinus 62° 39'. Tantus est angulus inter horizontem et eclipticam in 7° 5' Virginis, ejusque complementum 27° 21' distantia nonagesimi a vertice.

*Quae observanda varietas circa hunc angulum?* Angulus iste nunquam fit major altitudine puncti solstitialis aestivi, nunquam minor altitudine puncti solstitialis hiberni. Illam magnitudinem habet oriente puncto aequinoctiali autumnali (in hemisphaerio nostro), hanc oriente puncto vernali. Nonagesimus est in orientali quadrante, cum ascendunt signa septentrionalia, in occidentali, cum meridionalia.

*Etiamne verticalis cum ecliptica sectione constitutus angulus solet inquiri?* Sane necessarius est ejus usus, in doctrina praecipue eclipsium Solis.

*Quomodo inquiritur?* Vel ex altitudine Solis, in ecliptica semper versantis, vel ex distantia puncti sectionis a nonagesimo, adjuncta utrinque distantia nonagesimi a vertice. Nam si punctum sectionis oriatur, ipsa haec NV metitur angulum, ex eo, quo vicinior nonagesimo fuerit sectio, hoc major angulus. Itaque tangente NV 5 cyphris prolongato, diviso per sinum NS, distantiae sectionis a nonagesimo, prodit tangens hujus anguli. Aut si altitudo habeatur, per ejus sinum diviso sinu NV, prodit sinus anguli NSV.









Date		Time		Location		Remarks	
1944	10-10	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-11	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-12	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-13	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-14	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-15	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-16	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-17	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-18	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-19	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-20	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-21	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-22	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-23	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-24	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-25	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-26	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-27	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-28	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-29	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-30	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1944	10-31	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300

Summary of observations for the month of October 1944. The data shows a general trend of increasing values over the period, with some fluctuations. The highest values were recorded on October 25th and 26th, while the lowest values were recorded on October 1st and 2nd. The overall average value for the month was 1200.

# LIBRI TERTII

## PARS TERTIA.

### DE ANNO ET PARTIBUS EJUS, DEQUE DIEBUS ET EORUM INCREMENTIS VEL DECREMENTIS.

*Quotupliciter considerat astronomus tempora?* Dupliciter, vel ex civili consuetudine, vel astronomica certitudine.

*Quomodo definitur annus civilem seu politicum?* Est spatium temporis seu certus dierum integrorum numerus, ad quem motus Solis vel Lunae vel sideris utriusque digitum intendit eminus, populari cujusque gentis instituto receptus.

*Quae civilis anni forma ex omnibus est astronomicae disciplinae commodissima?* Annus Julianus Calendarii veteris, constans diebus 365 et adjiciens in quatuor annis diem unum, ut post tres simplices quartus sit dierum 366. Haec enim mensura media est inter annos astronomicos, haec omnium gentium saltem tacita temporum annumeratio fuit, haec penes nos inde a Caesaribus observatione continua trita et culta; ad hanc anni formam identidem recurrendum est astronomo, quamcunque aliam stilo patriae suae magis familiarem sub manus sumserit.

*Quomodo definiunt annum astronomi?* Annus illis est spatium temporis, intra quod Sol curriculum suum in coelo videtur absolvere, quod efficit, ut in theoricis dicetur, circuitus centri Telluris circa Solem vere immobilem.

*Quotuplex est annus penes astronomos?* Duplex, pro duplicibus solaris revolutionis metis, sidereus et tropicus seu vertens.

*Quae sunt anni siderei metae?* Punctum eclipticae, in quod circulus magnus ex polo eclipticae per certam stellam fixam propositam, ut per Sirium vel per cornu Arietis etc., descendit.

*Dic anni vertentis metas.* Eae sunt eclipticae puncta, in quibus secat illam aequinoctialis aut colorum alter, uno nomine puncta cardinalia.

*Quae anni species ad quas partes hujus doctrinae spectant?* De civilibus annis peculiaris est disciplina, nec potest de iis in universum agi, priusquam ex doctrina theorica motus Solis et praecipue Lunae fuerint explicati. De anno sidereo rectius agetur ultima parte hujus libri tertii, quanquam etiam hujus perfecta cognitio ex doctrina theorica petenda est. Restat igitur huic parti tertiae annus tropicus seu vertens.

*Nihil ergo nobis ad hujus cognitionem ex anticipato tenendum est de motu Solis apparenti seu Telluris proprio?* Imo ad perfectam explicationem anni vertentis non pauca ex theoricâ doctrinâ petenda sunt.

*Cur ergo de illo agitur in doctrinâ sphaerica?* Annus vertens habet plures respectus: aut enim dividimus curriculum Solis, qui annum efficit, metis suis naturalibus ex primo motu petitis, partiumque illarum affectiones varias respectu dissimilitudinis dierum et noctium exquirimus, et sic pertinet ad doctrinam sphaericam; aut metimur ejus cum totius, tum partium singularum longitudes diversas, et causae diversitatis hujus ex theoricâ sunt petendae.

*Quid est annus vertens?* Est spatium temporis, intra quod quatuor existunt vicissitudines, ver, aestas, autumnus, hiems, Sole ab uno punctorum cardinalium ad idem revertente.

*Unde nomen est anno vertenti?* Graeci τροπικὸν ἀπὸ τῶν τροπῶν, quod conversiones vel vicissitudines significat, appellarunt; cui latina vox vertens ad verbum respondet. Idem et temporalem appellant, quia haec quatuor anni tempora solent nuncupare. Dicitur et naturalis, quod hae vicissitudines universam naturam animantium terraeque nascentium ipsorumque adeo elementorum attingant.

*Num igitur in anno sidereo non sunt eadem quatuor partes?* Insunt quidem et illi, sed per accidens. Nam si succedant invicem anni siderei magno aliquo numero, fiet tandem ut principium ejus, quod hibernum erat initio, tandem in aetatem incidat, itaque interdum unus sidereus non quatuor, sed quinque habeat tempora, unum sc. duplex.

*Qua mensura metimur anni partiumque ejus longitudinem?* Diebus, qui intra metas unius anni partisve existunt. Nam haec mensura et brevior est anno mensurando, et notior eo et observatu numeratuque facilis, propter vicissitudines diei noctisque, et denique satis aequabilis.

*Quot sunt in anno vertente dies?* Totidem fere, quot observamus in anno civili Gregoriano seu novi Calendarii, scilicet 365 et paulo minus quarta diei parte, minus inquam tribus quadringentesimis unius diei circiter; nam in doctrinâ theoricâ excutietur haec particula accuratius.

*Quot sunt sensus vocabuli dies apud astronomos?* Duo praecipue. Nam aut idem sonat, quod Graecis ρυθμηρον, spatium nempe temporis, intra quod semel dies et semel nox efficitur, quae dies naturalis dici solet; aut sumitur dies pro noctis opposito, seu accuratius tempus id, quo centrum Solis est supra horizontem, diciturque dies artificialis.

*Quam tu putas esse rationem horum nominum naturalis et artificialis?* Quemadmodum domus, navis, cista, mensa naturaliter quidem sub unum omnia genus rerum pertinent, quod ex ligno sunt, ars vero distinctionem hanc inter ligna fecit, ut hoc navis esset, illud mensa, et quemadmodum hominum omnium est eadem species, ex qua nomen ipsis competit hominis, mens vero et consuetudo gentiumque instituta naturae supervenientia discriminant homines, diversis munitis nominibusque inter eos distributis, ut hic sit rex, iste episcopus, ille opilio, omnes ejusdem naturae homines: sic unum et idem natura proveniens ρυθμηρον per diversos horizontes, id est per diversas visuum diversorum imaginationes diversimode figuratur in diei noctisque segmenta inaequalia, aliter hic, aliter ibi.

*Quomodo diem dividunt astronomi?* Dividunt eum, ut vulgo solent, in horas, quas veteres, ut ex Homero patet, in una die naturali quatuor solum, alii duodecim, posterius 24 statuerunt, quod retinent astronomi ut infra dicetur.



*Num omnes dies naturales per totum annum invicem sunt aequales?*

1. Revolutiones quidem integrae Telluris ad planum per eandem fixam tractum, ut libro primo dictum, sunt ad omnem sensus subtilitatem aequalissimae, numerus tamen aliquis plurium revolutionum accumulatur ex insensibilibus differentiis aliquid sensibile, ut aestivae revolutiones aliquot differant tempore ab hibernis totidem. 2. Etsi vero plane essent aequalissimae revolutiones ipsius Telluris ad planum per axem ejus et aliquam fixam tractum, nondum tamen sequeretur, dies naturales inter se plane ad unguem aequales esse.

*An igitur dies naturalis non est aequalis integrae revolutioni Telluris?*

Est paulo longior, quod patet ex diversis utriusque metis. Nam meta, quae determinat revolutionem corporis Telluris integram circa suum axem, est planum aliquod per axem Telluris ductum invariabiliter, seu quod annuo motu (de quo libro VI.) cum ipso axe Telluris circumlatum non mutat situm partium, sed manet sibi ipsi parallelum, in quantum scilicet axis ipse sibi parallelus manet, ut vides apud PL in omnibus quatuor sitibus. Et locus aliquis in superficie Terrae tunc censetur integram aliquam revolutionem absolvisse, cum in hoc planum PSL eandemque ejus partem recurrit. At meta, quae determinat integram diem naturalem, ut jam dictum, est planum PSL per axem quidem Telluris PL ductum, sed variabili situ; quia dum circumfertur cum axe Telluris annuo motu, unum ejus punctum affixum haeret centro Solis S immobili, itaque situm partium varie mutat, adeo ut neque parallelum sibi ipsi maneant, neque semper eodem angulo secet eclipticae planum. Itaque ponamus, Terra in Capricorno constituta, unde Sol apparet in Cancro, coincidere haec bina plana, erunt igitur utraque ad eclipticam recta, ex eo, Terra versus Arietem pergente, prius quidem planum PL deseret S, centrum Solis, et manebit rectum ad eclipticam sibi parallelum; posterius vero planum PLS, haerens centro Solis, separabitur a plano priori PLS, et partes ejus exteriores, ultra axem Telluris versus fixas porrectae, praecurrent, et fugient a consimilibus prioris plani partibus, interimque etiam ad planum eclipticae inclinabitur hoc planum PLS, ut parte secunda dictum, quoad usque Terra in Ariete constituta, Sole in Libra spectato, integro quadrante praeverterit et una cum plano priore parallelus Telluris in 4 quadrantes secuerit, angulo SPL recto facto. Tunc itaque locus aliquis in superficie Telluris, revertens ad planum prius PL, abest adhuc uno quadrante revolutionis integrae a plano posteriore PLS, fitque hoc pacto in omnibus 4 anni partibus junctis, ut dies quidem naturales proveniant 365 cum quadrante, revolutiones vero Telluris una plus, sc. 366 cum quadrante.

*Quomodo hoc ad sphaeram accommodabo?* Ut prius; planum alterum PLS per Solem et axem Telluris repraesentatur in sphaera per circulum declinationis tractum per centrum Solis et polos sphaerae, alterum PLS repraesentatur per circulum declinationis alium, qui per fixam et polos sphaerae transit. Quod igitur una dies naturalis plus sit, quam una revolutio Telluris, adeoque et aequatoris sphaerae, id sic demonstratur per sphaeram. Posito enim Sole in principio Cancri et meridiano, interea dum sphaera et principium Cancri revolvitur, Sol jam a principio Cancri discescit ad finem primi gradus Cancri, itaque praeter revolutionem integram opus est adhuc pene uno gradu revoluto, donec Sol in meridianum redeat.

*Quod nomen est illi portiunculae, quae supra integri aequatoris revolutionem accedit, et quomodo definitur?* Appellatur additamentum. Est



Dear Mr. [Name obscured]:

I have your letter of November 28, 1944, regarding the [subject obscured]. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but the [subject obscured] is still under consideration.

I am sure that you will understand the need for a thorough review of the [subject obscured] before a final decision can be reached. I will be sure to keep you informed of any developments.

Very truly yours,

[Signature obscured]

[Name obscured]



temporibus. Sed qualiscunque sit haec inaequalitas, illa intra haec duo millia annorum, quibus exstant observationes conscriptae, negligi tuto potest.

*Quomodo ex coelo ipso discimus, quanta diei sit hora astronomicae numerationis?* 1. Opus est cognitione altitudinis poli. 2. Tunc de die Sole tantum, de nocte insuper aliqua stella fixa utimur, ejus sit cognita declinatio et ascensio recta. Solis quidem ascensio recta facile comparatur per doctrinam secundae partis, ex cognito ejus loco in ecliptica; stellae vero ascensionem rectam inquirere docebit pars quinta. 3. Si fuerint ista in promptu, capitur altitudo Solis vel stellae ad momentum propositum. 4. Tunc secundum doctrinam partis primae ex declinatione et altitudine quaeritur elongatio Solis vel stellae a meridiano circulo. Per elongationem vero stellae a meridiano de nocte quaeritur ipsius etiam Solis elongatio ab eodem, ablata elongatione stellae a differentia ascensionum rectarum, si Sol et stella in contrariis a meridiano plagis fuerint, addita vero, si in eadem: ita patescit etiam Solis distantia a meridiano. 5. Haec elongatio Solis, cum sit arcus aequatoris, interceptus inter circulum declinationis Solis vel stellae et meridianum, resolvitur in horas, sumtis 15. 2. 30. temporibus pro una, si asc. recta illius loci habeatur, quem Sol obtinuit vel obtinebit in ipso meridie. Sin autem usus esses loco Solis ad ipsam horam inquirendam, crasso modo praecognitam, tunc 15 tempora praecisa valent unam horam. 6. De die igitur horae istae, Sole adhuc surgente, auferuntur a 12, ut sciatur, quot horae sint elapsae a media nocte; at Sole jam cadente subtractione non est opus, ipsae enim horae, quae prodeunt, numerantur a meridie more astronomico.

*Quomodo vicissim ex data hora quaeritur ascensio recta medii coeli, ascensio obliqua horoscopi, punctum eclipticae coelum medians et oriens, denique ascensiones obliquae domuum coeli et initia earum in ecliptica?* Ante omnia opus est cognitione veri loci Solis in ecliptica ad annum, diem, horam et minutum horae propositum temporis apparentis. Illius loci quaeritur ascensio recta ex praemissis, cui pro singulis horis a meridie numeratis adduntur 15 tempora, pro 4 minutis unum tempus etc. Ita constituitur ascensio recta medii coeli.

Pro ascensionibus obliquis insuper est opus cognitione altitudinis poli super ejusque loci horizontem et reliquos 4 circulos positionum, qui tricenis gradibus aequatoris (secundum Regiomontanum) vel verticalis (secundum alios) ab invicem distant, initio a meridiano capto: quae methodus tradita est parte prima. Tunc igitur ad ascensionem rectam medii coeli seu X. domus additis 30, 60, 90, 120, 150 temporibus aequatoris, constituuntur ascensiones obliquae domuum XI, XII, I, seu horoscopi II, III. Cum his ascensionibus obliquis coorientia puncta eclipticae, quodlibet in sua propria poli altitudine, inveniuntur per doctrinam secundae partis. Oppositarum vero domuum IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX. initia tenent eclipticae puncta opposita. Ita tota coeli facies seu thema coeleste erigitur eique suis locis inseruntur planetae.

*Si hora est pars 24. diei naturalis, illa vero valet tempora aequatori 60. 59. 8, videtur igitur et hora plus valere quam 15 tempora.* Equidem etiam illud additamentum 59' 8'', quo dies quaelibet excedit integrum aequatorem, dispartendum est in 24 horas, si numerentur illae a puncto aequatoris invariabili, quod cum Sole fuit in meridiano. At quando verus locus Solis ejusque asc. recta non nude ad meridiem, sed plane ad ipsam horam computatur, tunc hoc ipso jam accessit medio coeli tantum, quantum debebatur totidem horis de additamento; sufficit igitur tunc pro una hora computare 15 tempora

## De diebus et noctibus artificialibus.

*Quibus proprietatibus distinguuntur inter se diversae partes anni ventis? Duabus potissimum: longitudine et brevitate dierum noctiumque artificialium, et caloris frigorisque vicissitudine.*

*Quid proprie est apud astronomos dies vel nox artificialis? Dies artificialis est temporis spatium, quo centrum Solis radiis liberis et non refractis supra horizontem rationalem spectari potest; nox, quam diu infra, licet magna et diurnae propemodum aequalis sit lux crepusculi in noctis extremis.*

*Sunt igitur hae partes diei naturalis unus dies et nox artificialis? Accurate loquendo dies unus artificialis, in quo quidem Sol oritur et occidit, dividitur in ipso sui medio inter duos dies naturales, quorum unus coepit in meridie antecedenti, alter finitur in meridie sequenti. Nox vero artificialis pars est unius solum ex hisce duobus diebus naturalibus, scilicet antecedens antecedentis, sequens vero sequentis. Et tunc, quando scilicet Sol occidere et oriri potest, dies artificialis minor sane est die naturali partisque rationem habet, non minus quam socia sua, nox artificialis. At ille dies artificialis, in quo Sol nequit horizontem subire, componitur ex aliquot integris diebus naturalibus. Et nox artificialis illa, in qua Sol per revolutionem diurnam non potest eniti supra horizontem, componitur similiter ex aliquot diebus naturalibus integris.*

*Quid ergo circa hos dies noctesque praecipue venit in considerationem? Illa maxima dierum noctiumque inaequalitas per diversas tam anni partes quam sphaerae positus.*

*Qua mensura metimur hanc inaequalitatem? Metimur eam circulis dierum naturalium eorumque arcubus; efferimus vero longitudinem cujusque numero horarum aequinoctialium seu mediarum, aut etiam dierum naturalium.*

*Quos dicis circulos dierum naturalium et quot? Parallelos aequatoris 180, ex quibus extremi sunt duo tropici, ceterorum quilibet per binorum eclipticae graduum terminos, aequaliter a punctis tropicis distantes, sunt traducti.*

*Quomodo constituuntur hi circuli et qua occasione? Eadem propemodum, qua supra parte prima et superius libro secundo circulus stellae, nisi quod hic fit duobus Telluris motibus inter se compositis, uno volutionis, altero circumlationis (in qua, ut parte secunda dictum, axis volutionis translatus maneat sibi ipsi in omni situ parallelus) ut circulorum alius ex alio nectatur.*

Finge namque primo, axem et centrum Telluris manere loco suo conexumque esse cum centro Solis per lineam rectam, quae per superficiem Terrae trajecta erit; corpus igitur Telluris, in hac dispositione circumvolutum, secabitur in superficie circumcirca ab hac linea circulo perfecto, sic ut sectio eodem redeat unde coepit. Admitte secundo considerationem hanc, quod axis Telluris interim parumper sit transpositus, eoque jam paulo aliter ad Solem inclinetur, quam in principio volutionis unius; quo medio, ut parte secunda didicimus, Sol alteri polorum redditus sit paulo propior. Ergo in fine susceptae revolutionis linea, connectens centra Solis et Terrae, secabit globum Terrae propius polum et sic aberrabit a principio sectionis dabitque novo circulo principium, nectens circulum unum ex alio, ut fit in cylindris, in quos agglomerantur fila. Tales igitur spiras efficit in superficie Terrae series locorum, quorum vertices Sol transire videtur per diei annique curricula, haec loca deserens, illis superveniens. Verbi causa Moluccae insulae hac serie a septentrione versus meridiem dispositae sunt inter magnas insulas

Given at Orléans, the Twelfth day of September, in the  
 year of our Lord, one thousand four hundred and  
 thirty three, the fourth day of the month of September.

Particulars of the occurrence of the  
 day of the month of September, in the  
 year of our Lord, one thousand four hundred and  
 thirty three, the fourth day of the month of September.

Letter of the day of the month of September, in the  
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 thirty three, the fourth day of the month of September.

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# REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION  
PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
ON JANUARY 10, 1890  
RELATIVE TO THE  
LANDS BELONGING TO THE  
UNITED STATES  
IN THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA  
AND THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO  
AND THE TERRITORY OF COLORADO  
AND THE TERRITORY OF IOWA  
AND THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS  
AND THE TERRITORY OF MISSOURI  
AND THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA  
AND THE TERRITORY OF NORTH DAKOTA  
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AND THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING  
AND THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA  
AND THE TERRITORY OF IDAHO  
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AND THE TERRITORY OF CALIFORNIA





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## LIBRI TERTII

### PARS QUARTA.

#### DE TEMPORIBUS ANNI ET QUANTITATIBUS ZONARUM.

*Quot sunt anni vertentis partes, tempora naturalia seu tempestates?* Quatuor: ver, aestas, autumnus, hiems. Etsi veterum historicorum aliqui duas tantum usurpent, astatem et hiemem.

*Unde dictae sunt?* Aestas, Graecis *θερος*, utraque voce ab aestu dicta est, quod illa pars anni feruat, Germanis *der Sommer* a Solis praesentia. Hiems a pluvia, quia *βρις* Graecis est pluere, quod coelum plerumque turbidum illam anni partem praesertim in Italia teneat, Graecis *χειμων* est procellosa aëris constitutio, quippe vocem a fundendo pluvias derivari volunt. Germanis *der Winter*, a copiosis ventis. Vel graece *εαρ* et *ηρ*, unde latinum *ver*, ab hebraea vel syriaca voce *Eijar* derivata videtur, qui in anno iudaico secundus est ex mensibus vernalibus, unde et Germani suum *Jahr* derivant. Cognationem *Eijar* habet eum hebraeo *aër*, quod vaporem significat, unde graecum *αηρ*, latinum *aër*. Germanis est *der Frühling*, *das Frühe* oder *Wersjahr*, quasi matutina pars anni. Autumnus etruscam terminationem habet; cognata tamen vox videtur graecae *αυτην*, quae a crebra expiratione nebularum dicta videtur. Graece *ὀπωρη*, *ἀπο τοῦ ὀπος*, a succulentis forte arborum fructibus: unde et Germanorum *Obst*, quod fructus arboreos significat. Germanica nomenclatura *Herbst* a populando descendere videtur; unde *verheren*, vastare, *herling*, racemus superstes foliis delapsis.

*Quibus qualitatibus inter se distinguuntur hae tempestates anni?* Aestas calida est, hiems frigida, reliquae tempestates tenent medium.

*Forsitan igitur longitudo diei, quae est aestate, causa erit caloris, brevitas frigoris?* Etsi haec est inter causas, non est tamen plenaria et genuina causa. Nam longiores sunt dies in zonis frigidis, quam vel in temperatis vel in torrida, aestus tamen major est in torrida.

*Quae est ergo ex coelestibus genuina causa caloris et frigoris et sic aestatis et hiemis?* Appropinquatio Solis ad verticem temporibus meridianis est causa aestatis, et recessus ejus a vertice in horis meridianis, quando omnium proximus esse potest vertici, est causa hiemis.

*Unde est hic accessus et recessus Solis?* Ex obliquitate eclipticae, sub qua Sol videtur incedere. Nam ejus semicirculus ab aequatore vergit versus sep-



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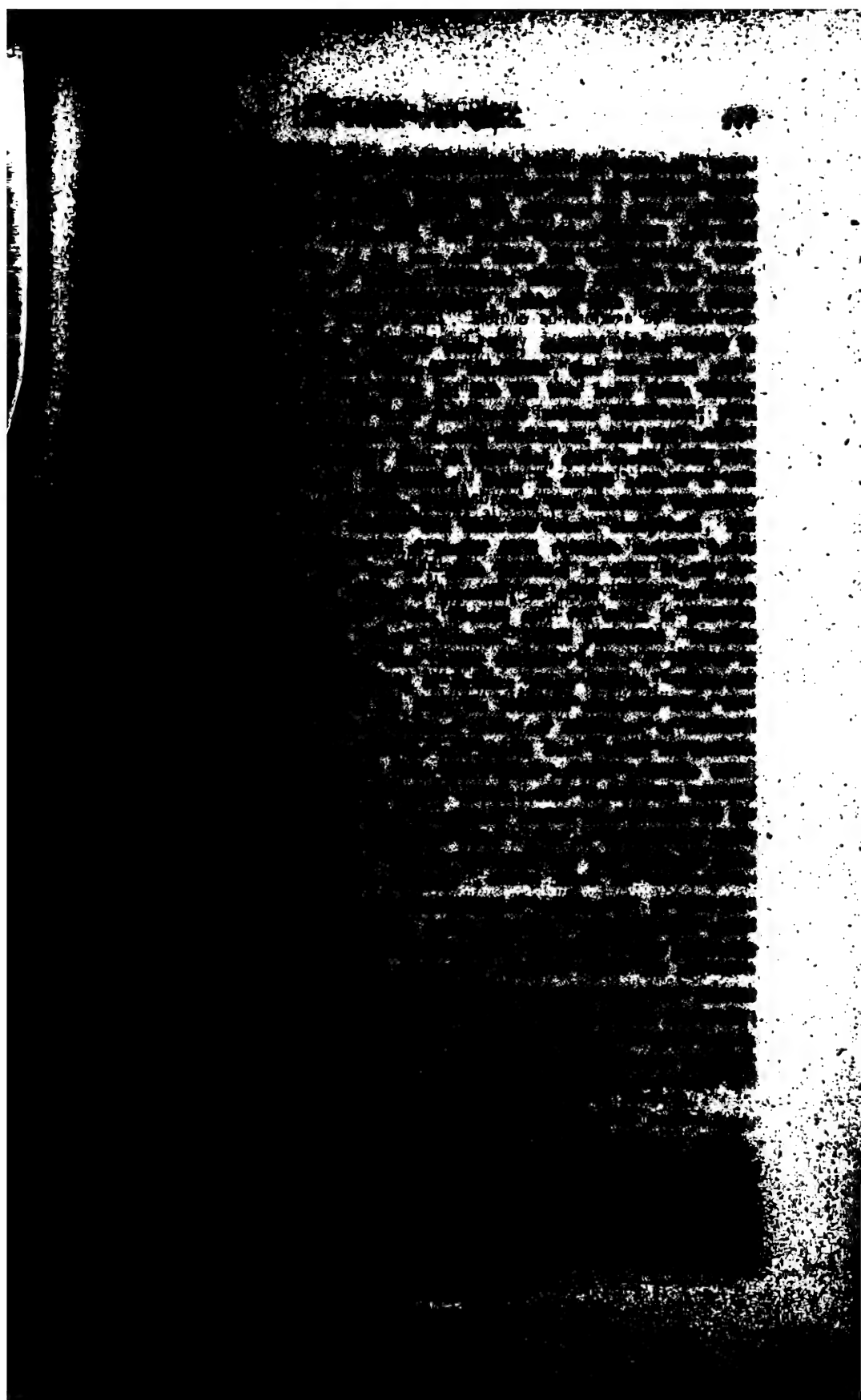
hoc est frigora, pene nullam. Temperatur tamen, cum ferventissima est, perpetuis imbribus et coelo nubilo, aut ventis frigidis flantibus ex montanis altissimis, quae in illa zona nihilominus nive perpetuo sunt tecta. Sentiturque gratissima haec et efficacissima refrigeratio, primum atque quis se vel sub arboris campestribus umbram ex violentissimis Solis radiis receperit, ut testantur, qui multorum annorum experientiam illis in locis sibi compararunt.

Sub tropico, in confinio zonarum torridae et temperatae, primum incipit aestas unica confici in ipso alto solstitio et die longissima: tunc enim Sol illis per verticem transit; reliquo anni tempore tota praeter verticem vectus in austrum declinat. Aestus autem hic est violentissimus longeque intensior, quam in locis versus aequatorem vel sub eo: quia Sol tunc et a vertice demittit radios, et multos ordine meridies, nulla propemodum mutatione declinationis animadversa, continue affligit et dies longos, noctes breves efficit. Quin etiam hisce seculis sub tropico Cancri violentiores sunt istae causae, quam sub Capricorni, quod Sol motu proprio diutius in septentrione commorari videatur, quam in austro.

Inter tropicum et polarem, seu in zona temperata, loca tropico vicina nihil differunt ab iis, qui sub ipso tropico. Quo vero longius a tropicis recesserimus, hoc plus etiam Sol meridianus in solstitio desistit a vertice, hoc minus etiam urit aestate minusque calefacit hieme, quanquam in compensationem nonnullam deficientis rectitudinis radiorum accipit longas dies per aestatem, et quo longius Sol meridianus a vertice abfuerit in solstitio, hoc dies sunt productiores, at simul etiam hoc violentiores hiemes, Sole et parum se attollente, et paucis horis quotidie lucente. Summatim dicendo: solis pene zonis temperatis propria est permutatio aestatis et hiemis, comparatione instituta ad zonas ceteras.

Sub polari circulo, qui confinia signat zonae temperatae et zonae frigidae, primum vera et consummata causa frigoris hiemisque sese in conspectum profert, Sole in hiemali solstitio non oriente in uno die naturali, penitus scilicet non calefaciente terram. Quemadmodum vero sub tropico adhuc est continua pene aestas, pro hieme vero tantum aliquantula remissio caloris, ita sub polari e contrario continua pene hiems est, pro aestate vero tantum aliquantula remissio frigoris, cum Sol, quamvis continuas 24 horas lucens, nunquam tamen attollatur altius 47 gradibus, quantam altitudinem penes nos habet mense Aprili et Septembri, proinde imbecillior est vis calefactoria, quam ut nives et glaciem per hiemem saevissimam generatam dissolvere mature possit. Et ut sub tropico aestas violentior est quam in medio zonae torridae, ita vicissim sub polari calor aestivus qualiscunque minus habet virium quam in medio zonae frigidae, eo quod Sol nivosos montes non ex omni latere nec continua praesentia illuminet, ut jam patebit.

Inter polarem et polum seu in zonae frigidae lateribus hiems est prope continua, aestas nulla, nisi si resolutionem glaciei velimus aestatem appellare, cujus respectu, quo propius polum venit, hoc humilior quidem Sol est meridianis horis dierum solstitialium, at vicissim hoc etiam altior manet in mediis noctibus illa anni parte, quando non occidit, atque ita glacies et nives et gelu induratas glebas undique circumvectus, nullo spatio concesso frigoribus ad se recolligenda per suam absentiam, quippe nunquam absens, aliquid sane virium per aestatem colligit ad dissolvendum gelu, minus quidem prope polarem, plus vero versus polum ipsum. E contra frigoris hiemalis diuturnitas augetur cum ipsa nocte continua, cui tamen succedit aliqua adhuc vicissitudo dierum et











The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was organized in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. The Association is composed of more than 50,000 members, who are physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical practitioners. The Association's principal activities are the publication of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the holding of annual conventions, and the representation of the medical profession in legislative and executive bodies. The Association is also engaged in a wide variety of other activities, including the promotion of medical research, the improvement of medical education, and the advancement of the public health.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is a weekly publication which contains a wide variety of material of interest to the medical profession. It includes original articles, reviews, and reports on the latest developments in medicine. The Journal is also a valuable source of information on the activities of the American Medical Association and on the work of the medical profession in general.

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# LIBRI TERTII

## PARS QUINTA.

### DE APPARITIONE ET OCCULTATIONE SIDERUM PER DIVERSAS ANNI PARTES.

#### De anno sidereo.

*Hactenus de anno vertenti seu tropico, jdm etiam de sidereo agamus, de quo primo quaero, an non sit ejusdem longitudinis cum anno vertente?* Non est ejusdem cum eo longitudinis, sed paulo longior: stellae enim, quas pro meta hujus anni ponimus, paulatim mutant loca sua respectu eclipticae, et circulus per polos eclipticae et stellam secatur eclipticam semper longius a puncto sectionis ejus cum aequatore.

*Putabam ego, fixas apud Copernicum vere id esse, quod dicuntur; num igitur etiam illae moventur?* Minime, sed principium numerationis partium zodiaci, seu sectio ejus cum aequatore vernalis movetur retrorsum. Punctum igitur eclipticae, in quod a fixa stella descendit arcus perpendicularis, semper quidem idem re ipsa punctum est, at non semper pro eodem numeratur, mutato numerationis partium eclipticae principio semperque antea, a sectione scilicet aequatoris ambulatoria incepto.

*Demonstra ex causis propriis, sectiones seu aequinoctia in praecedentia moveri.* Non equidem puncta incorporea moveri statuuntur per se ipsa, sed Tellus, res corporea, cum axe et fibris magneticis, circa quas velut immobiles ipsa diurno motu volvitur, inclinatur paulatim a fixa una ad aliam, ut libro primo dici coeptum saepiusque repetitum. Hic igitur axis, quatenus intra unius anni spatium eandem semper fixam aut punctum sub fixis spectat, facit, ut fixae sub ecliptica non videantur moveri. Quatenus vero successu seculorum pristinam fixam vel punctum paulatim deserit atque alias vicinas annuit, imaginationem facit, quasi polus mundi seu sphaerae ad illam fixam transeat. Jam vero dictum est libro secundo, colurum solstitiorum traduci per polos eclipticae et mundi: polis igitur mundi circa polos eclipticae euntibus tardissimo motu, colurus etiam sequitur. At sectio coluri solstitiorum cum ecliptica habetur pro principio Cancrī, quare principium Cancrī ad inclinationem axis Telluris moveri videtur sub fixis et sic etiam principium Arietis, qua-













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(The following are the names of the persons who have been  
admitted to the office of the Secretary of the  
Board of Education since the last meeting of the Board.)

At the meeting of the Board of Education held on the 1st day of  
October, 1908, the following persons were admitted to the office of  
the Secretary of the Board:

1) Mrs. M. J. O'Brien, 121 1/2 Street, New York City.

2) Mrs. M. J. O'Brien, 121 1/2 Street, New York City.

3) Mrs. M. J. O'Brien, 121 1/2 Street, New York City.

4) Mrs. M. J. O'Brien, 121 1/2 Street, New York City.

5) Mrs. M. J. O'Brien, 121 1/2 Street, New York City.

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16) Mrs. M. J. O'Brien, 121 1/2 Street, New York City.

17) Mrs. M. J. O'Brien, 121 1/2 Street, New York City.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any areas for improvement.

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a person's face, heavily shadowed and textured, possibly representing a mask or a heavily scarred face. The image is grainy and has a stark, almost abstract quality.



# 1. Introduction

The purpose of this handbook is to provide a comprehensive overview of the various aspects of international law, including its history, development, and current status. It is intended to serve as a reference work for students, scholars, and practitioners of international law. The handbook is organized into several sections, each dealing with a different aspect of the subject. The first section, "Introduction," provides a general overview of the field. The second section, "History and Development," traces the roots of international law and examines the factors that have shaped its evolution over time. The third section, "Current Status," discusses the present state of international law, including the challenges it faces and the efforts being made to strengthen it. The final section, "Conclusion," summarizes the key findings of the handbook and offers some thoughts on the future of international law.

The handbook is written in a clear and concise style, using plain language wherever possible. It is intended to be accessible to a wide range of readers, from those with a basic understanding of international law to those with more advanced knowledge. The handbook is also up-to-date, reflecting the latest developments in the field. It is hoped that this handbook will be a valuable resource for anyone interested in international law.

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The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a voluntary association of physicians. It is not a government agency, nor is it a part of the government. It is a private organization, and its members are free to join or leave it at will. This is one of the reasons why the American Medical Association is able to maintain its independence and its ability to represent the interests of its members. The second reason is that the American Medical Association is a non-profit organization. It does not have a financial interest in the medical profession, and its only purpose is to serve the interests of its members. This is another reason why the American Medical Association is able to maintain its independence and its ability to represent the interests of its members. The third reason is that the American Medical Association is a national organization. It represents the interests of physicians throughout the United States, and it is able to coordinate its efforts with other national organizations in the medical field. This is another reason why the American Medical Association is able to maintain its independence and its ability to represent the interests of its members.

The American Medical Association is a national organization that represents the interests of physicians throughout the United States. It is a voluntary association of physicians, and its members are free to join or leave it at will. It is a non-profit organization, and its only purpose is to serve the interests of its members. It is a national organization, and it represents the interests of physicians throughout the United States. It is able to coordinate its efforts with other national organizations in the medical field. It is a national organization that represents the interests of physicians throughout the United States.

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*Ostende diversitatem apparitionum harum exemplo Arcturi.* Arcturum Tycho Brahe locat in  $18^{\circ} 40'$  Librae, lat.  $31^{\circ} 3'$  bor. Ergo ejus asc. recta 209. 24. Coeli mediatio  $1^{\circ} 34'$  Scorpii, declinatio  $21^{\circ} 19'$  bor. Hinc ejus ortuum et occasum species computantur a Maestlino, ut habet tabella sequens:

	Sole in	Arcturus
$\frac{13}{23}$ . Martii	$2^{\circ} 24'$ Arietis	oritur vesperti.
$\frac{6}{16}$ . Junii	25. 18. Gemin.	occidit mane.
$\frac{15}{25}$ . Sept.	2. 24. Librae	oritur cum Sole.
29. Sept. 9. Oct.	15. 40. Librae	emergit e radiis.
$\frac{13}{25}$ . Oct.	1. 34. Scorp.	culminat cum Sole.
$\frac{15}{25}$ . Novemb.	3. 2. Sagit.	occultatur vesperti.
$\frac{7}{17}$ . Decemb.	25. 18. Sagit.	occidit cum Sole.

Ergo ab aequinoctii tempore usque in solstitium fere, sc. a 23. Martii usque in 16. Junii stella Arcturi cernitur pernox, ortus vero ejus supra horizontem occasusque sub illum cerni prae diei luce non possunt. Nam 23. Martii oriens in ipso Solis occasu longiores moras nectit supra horizontem, quam Sol infra. Sequentibus diebus occidente Sole Arcturus jam enisus est supra horizontem, ita ut detegatur cum stellis ceteris exstincta luce diei; conditurque luce sequentis adventante, nondum occidens. Interim Sol venit ad  $1^{\circ} 34'$  Tauri, tunc Arcturus coeli medium occupat in puncto mediae noctis, distantque exortus ejus supra horizontem et occasus sub eum aequalibus spatiis a principio et fine lucis diurnae.

Ceteris igitur stellis in austro sitis breves sunt morae supra horizontem, non sunt igitur pernoces, sed intra eandem noctem et oriri et occidere videntur, Sole in earum opposito versante; Arcturus vero hoc situ oritur ante Solis occasum occiditque post ejus exortum, neutra vicē conspicuus. Die 16. Junii, quamvis brevissima nox sit, desinit tamen Arcturus per totam illam videri; quippe occidit in ipso Solis exortu indeque ante illum adhuc de nocte sese sub horizontem ex oculis nostris, subducit. Igitur a 16. Junii usque ad 25. Nov. occasus Arcturi in noctem incidit, transiens paulatim a principio noctis usque ad ejus finem: cernitur igitur ejus occasus per 5 integros menses. Vicissim a 9. Octobris ortus ejus supra horizontem e Solis radiis sese explicat manetque ex eo die conspicuus ejus exortus usque ad 23. Martii, quando, ut dictum, post finem diei et sic in nocte oriri desinit. Inter haec intervalla communi spatio temporis, quod est inter 9. Octobris et 25. Novembris, per dies 47 uterque in proximas invicem noctes incidit, tam exortus Arcturi supra horizontem, quam occasus ejus sub illum, et sic conspici uterque potest Sole proxime Arcturum traeseunte cumque eo coelum mediante. At stellae versus austrum e contrario, quando Solem praesentem habent, plane non cernuntur. Et australes quidem prius conduntur radiis Solis vesperi, posterius exeunt e radiis mane, Arcturus ordine contrario prius quidem 9. Octobris emergit mane, posterius vero 25. Novembris conditur vesperti.

*Quomodo scriptores utuntur his orbitibus et occasibus siderum, et qua occasione?* Graecae nationes et ex illorum instituto Romani antiquitus utebantur anno mixto ex Lunari et Solari, unde fiebat, ut nunc praevenirent Solem et nunc sequerentur. Cum autem tempestates anni non revertantur cum erroneo Calendario, sed cum Sole et solstitiis: ut igitur operae rusticae, domesticae, militares sua quaeque tempestate fierent, veteres proposuerunt ortus et occasus siderum Calendarii loco, quidam necessitatis dictae, quidam doctrinae causa, quod exempla Calendarii non haberi possent in tanta copia ut









[The body of the document is almost entirely obscured by heavy black redaction marks, leaving only faint, illegible traces of text visible.]





[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely due to poor scan quality or intentional redaction.]







1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are mostly in all caps, and the addresses are in a mix of all caps and lowercase letters. The list is organized in a way that suggests it might be a list of people who are involved in a specific project or organization.

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EPITOMES

# ASTRONOMIAE COPERNICANAE,

in itata forma Quaestionum et Responsionum conscriptae

## LIBER QUARTUS,

DOCTRINAE THEORICAE PRIMUS,

Quo

# Physicae Coelestis,

est omnium in coelo magnitudinum, motuum proportionumque  
causae vel naturales vel archetypicae explicantur,

et sic

PRINCIPIA DOCTRINAE THEORICAE DEMONSTRANTUR.

quod vice supplementi librorum Aristotelis de Coelo esset, certo consilio seorsim  
est editus.

A U C T O R E

**Joanne Kepplero.**

*Cum Privilegio Caesareo ad Annos XV.*

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LENTIS AD DANUBIUM,  
excudebat Johannes Plancus.  
Anno MDCXX.









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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.



















[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and low contrast. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or report, with several lines of text visible across the page.]

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...  
one segment of personnel. ...  
subject observations, ...  
a full discussion due court.

**Question:** at his discretion.  
**Answer:** I. Fictum rule probante non est  
 rule non principalis, necessarium.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

18. The following table shows the number of people who attended the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, China. The data is presented in a 2x2 grid. The first column represents the number of people in millions, and the second column represents the number of people in thousands. The first row represents the number of people who attended the opening ceremony, and the second row represents the number of people who attended the closing ceremony.

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable "Number of children in the household" (N = 1,000). The independent variables are "Age of the head of household" and "Gender of the head of household". The results are presented in the following table:

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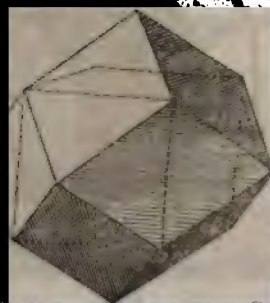
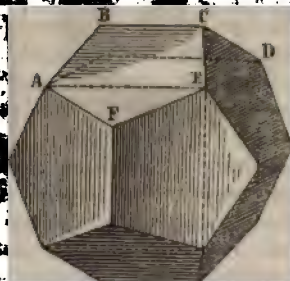
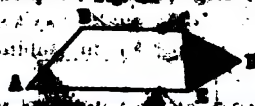
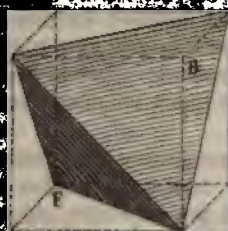
*Journal of Management Inquiry* 16(4)

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 17 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

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*Quomodo hinc extruitur species plani dodecaëdrici?* Anguli figura jam dictum est, debent esse 20, trium singuli linearum, quarum quae ad binos concurrunt angulos, tres termini vices sunt 60, bini vero te claudunt unam lineam: ergo lineae seu latera figurae sunt 30, quae potestate 60, respectu planorum figurae; quodlibet enim figurae latus ad plana concurrunt. Sexaginta vero lineae seu latera plana divisa in duos plana, figurae huic solidae necessaria, quotum indicant quinque. Plana sunt quinquelatera. Ex auctis igitur rursus primum est dodecaëdron, h plana quinquangularia.

*Quis est ortus secundariarum et quare tantum duae?* Tribus his fi cubo, tetraëdro, dodecaëdro, tres quidem aliae respondent, sed una coincidit cum sua primaria; et ipsae quoque gignuntur diminutione triu mariarum, sed diminutione generis diversi, ubi non latus pro plano relinq sed angulus, pro superficie scilicet primariae figurae non linea secund

Fig. 56.

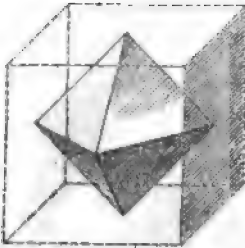


Fig. 57.

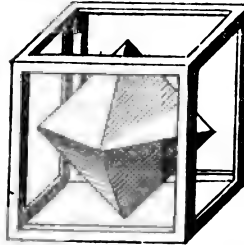


Fig. 58.

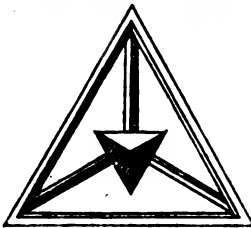


Fig. 59.

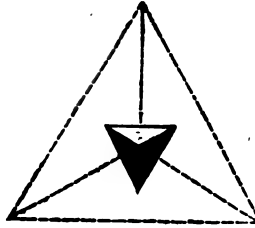
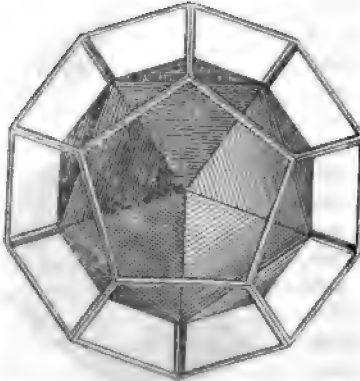


Fig. 60.



sed punctum, manente la numero; simul autem (ut planum secundariae gen pro angulo primariae, et num quidem triangulare, angulus primarii sui est nearis, connexis tribus ( trium planorum primaria lidum angulum circumstan Sunt igitur istae secundo

tae veluti quaedam prioru cera. Nam cadit de quicquid exterius ap relinquantur de eo a centra, velut umbilici dam 6 planorum, seu anguli novae figurae et quia cubus hab angulos, figura jam accipit 8 plana tris aequilatera, diciturqu

octaëdron, quod est sexta pars cubi

Sic de tetraëdro: pro 4 ejus triangularibus, constituuntur 4 anguli 4 angulis 4 triangula, oriturque figura cum sua primaria: itaque pro nov censetur. Est autem pars vicesima se tetraëdri, cui inscriptum est. Sic est etiam dodecaëdro, quod de suis 12 basibu gitur novae figurae 12 angulos, pro 20 angulis largitur secundariae sus bases triangulas, unde figura icosa dicitur: estque paulo minus dimidio caëdri sui.

*Primariarum una diminutione fuit genita, una augmentatione. Hi*











The first of these is the fact that the  
government has been unable to  
maintain a consistent policy  
in the area of foreign  
relations. This has led to  
confusion and uncertainty  
among the people of the  
country. The second is the  
fact that the government has  
been unable to maintain a  
consistent policy in the area  
of domestic relations. This  
has led to a lack of unity  
and a feeling of alienation  
among the people. The third  
is the fact that the  
government has been unable  
to maintain a consistent  
policy in the area of  
economics. This has led to  
a lack of confidence in the  
government and a feeling of  
disillusionment among the  
people. The fourth is the  
fact that the government has  
been unable to maintain a  
consistent policy in the area  
of social relations. This has  
led to a lack of respect for  
the rights of the people and  
a feeling of oppression.

SECRET

[The page contains approximately 20 lines of extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document.]

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Republic of Cuba, dated January 1, 1961. The letter is signed by John F. Kennedy and is addressed to Fidel Castro. The letter is a formal communication and is written in a respectful and diplomatic tone.

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7. The seventh part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Republic of Cuba, dated January 1, 1961. The letter is signed by John F. Kennedy and is addressed to Fidel Castro. The letter is a formal communication and is written in a respectful and diplomatic tone.

8. The eighth part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Republic of Cuba, dated January 1, 1961. The letter is signed by John F. Kennedy and is addressed to Fidel Castro. The letter is a formal communication and is written in a respectful and diplomatic tone.

9. The ninth part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Republic of Cuba, dated January 1, 1961. The letter is signed by John F. Kennedy and is addressed to Fidel Castro. The letter is a formal communication and is written in a respectful and diplomatic tone.

10. The tenth part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Republic of Cuba, dated January 1, 1961. The letter is signed by John F. Kennedy and is addressed to Fidel Castro. The letter is a formal communication and is written in a respectful and diplomatic tone.

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Leopoldo de Saxe-Coburgo, príncipe de Beira, nasceu em 12 de Maio de 1835, em Viena, Áustria, filho de Francisco José, imperador da Áustria, e de Sophie, rainha da Prússia. Foi o primeiro filho do casal e recebeu o nome de Leopoldo em homenagem ao avô materno, o rei Leopoldo I da Bélgica. Desde a infância, foi educado para suceder ao trono da Bélgica, país para o qual se mudou com a família em 1835, quando tinha apenas um ano de idade. Em 1859, casou-se com a princesa Maria Vitória da Saxe-Coburgo-Gota, filha do rei da Saxe-Coburgo-Gota, o que consolidou a ligação entre as duas dinastias. O casal teve sete filhos, dos quais apenas dois sobreviveram à infância: o príncipe Luís, futuro rei da Bélgica, e a princesa Maria Leopoldina, que se casou com o príncipe de Monaco. Leopoldo de Saxe-Coburgo desempenhou um papel importante na história da Bélgica, sendo o primeiro rei da Bélgica a ser eleito pelo povo em 1835. Ele governou o país durante 33 anos, de 1835 a 1865, e foi sucedido pelo seu filho, o príncipe Luís. Durante o seu reinado, a Bélgica tornou-se um país independente e neutro, e Leopoldo desempenhou um papel fundamental na sua formação e desenvolvimento. Ele também foi conhecido por sua política de neutralidade e por sua defesa da liberdade de imprensa e da liberdade de expressão. Leopoldo de Saxe-Coburgo morreu em 9 de Junho de 1865, em Bruxelas, Bélgica, devido a uma doença cardíaca. Foi sepultado no túmulo real da família real da Bélgica, no Palácio Real de Bruxelas. A sua esposa, a princesa Maria Vitória, morreu em 1861, também em Bruxelas, e foi sepultada ao lado dele. Leopoldo de Saxe-Coburgo é considerado um dos reis mais importantes da Bélgica e um dos reis mais populares da história do país. A sua imagem é frequentemente usada para representar a Bélgica e a sua história.

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# LIBRI QUARTI

## PARS SECUNDA.

### DE MOTU CORPORUM MUNDANORUM.

#### I. Quot et quales sint motus.

*Quid sentit Copernicus de motu corporum, quid illi movetur, quid quiescit?* Motus localis duae sunt speciei: vel enim convertitur totum loco suo manens, partibus vero invicem succedentibus, qui motus *διησεως* seu tornationis turbinationisve a similitudine, aut versionis ab instrumento vertice dici potest; aut ipsum etiam totum de loco in locum fertur circulariter, quem motum Graeci *φορας*, Latini fere circuitum aut circumlationem aut ambitum, utrumque vero communiter revolutionem appellant.

Solem igitur Copernicus ponit apud centrum mundi consistere, ratione totius, centro. sc. et axe, immobilem; quem tamen ratione partium corporis circa suum sc. centrum et axem converti a paucis annis deprehendimus sensu, quod dudum asserueram rationibus; celeritate quidem tanta, ut spatio 25 vel 26 dierum una conversio absolvatur.<sup>54)</sup>

Jam ut quisque primariorum est Soli propior, ita breviori periodo circum Solem fertur, sub eodem quidem communi circulo zodiaco et in plagam omnes eandem, in quam partes corporis Solis praecedunt; Mercurius spatium 3 mensium, Venus  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , Tellus cum coelo Lunae 12, Mars  $22\frac{1}{2}$ , seu minus quam duobus annis, Jupiter 12, Saturnus 30 annis. Fixarum vero sphaera Copernico penitus est immobilis. Tellus interim circa suum etiam axem et circa Terram Luna circumvolvitur, rursus in plagam utraque, si ad exteriores mundi respicias, eandem, in quam omnes primarii.

Omnes autem motus Copernico sunt tantum in directum et continuum, nulla penes illum statio in rei veritate, nulla retrogradatio.

*Quibus argumentis probatur, fixarum sphaeram non moveri?* Quod illa non convertatur circa centrum et axem, demonstratum est libro I. Nam quicquid hujus in oculos incurrit, totum id Terrae tribuimus. Argumenta cetera requirantur ibi, fol. 168 et seqq. Duo sola hujus loci propria repetamus. Unum a celeritate. Nam si sphaera extrema saltem 4000000 diametros Solis in dimetiente habet, circumferentia longa erit 12566370: quae si tota intra 24 horas volvitur, in una igitur volventur 523600, in uno minuto 8727, in

[The main body of the document is heavily obscured by a dense, dark, grainy pattern, likely a scanning artifact or intentional redaction. Only faint, illegible traces of text are visible through the noise.]







corpus Telluris dictum est rotari super axe et polis suis; eoque motu quilibet orbis (quos quidam plane adamantinos faciunt, sic ut corpori alicui nequaquam cedant) suum sibi planetam certo loco alligatum circumvehebat, alteri alteros sustinentes, ut supra dictum, nec erat metus, ut vel globi vel orbes caderent, sic invicem religati.

*Quid tu de hac philosophia sentis?* Rursum illi objicio non tam auctoritatem Christianae disciplinae, quam ipsam absurditatem dogmatis, Deos fingentis, quorum munia sint ex naturae operibus, eisque interim adscribentis ab aeterno talia, quae necesse est ab uno primo principio rerum omnium in temporis exordio esse profecta. Qua theologia cum non potuerit haec ratiocinatio carere, Diis igitur negatis tota concidit. Deinde neque solidi orbes concedi poterunt, ut supra probatum. Rursum autem philosophia haec innititur solidis orbibus, iisque subrutis concidit. Facile enim hoc concesserit Aristoteles, corpus aliquid ab anima sua transportari non posse de loco in locum, si destituta fuerit orbis instrumento, qui per totum circuitum absolvendum sit exportectus, si item absit corpus immobile, cui orbis innitatur. Tum autem, si concesserimus orbes solidos, intervalla tamen intersunt immania inter orbes. Illa aut plena erunt orbe inutili nihilque ad motus circumstantiam pertinente, quod est absurdissimum, aut si per ista intervalla non sunt orbes solidi, non igitur se mutuo contingunt aut gestant sphaerae. Denique se ipsum destituit haec ratio, prospiciens orbibus, quomodo quilibet in altero niteretur, oblita vero infimi. Nam ut concedamus, orbes ab orbibus sustineri contiguosque esse invicem, quid igitur sustinet ultimum Lunae orbem, aut quibus ille columnis innixus est Telluri, ut putant, quiescenti, cum in tota superficie Telluris circumcirca nulla occurrat soliditas? venti, nubes, aves liberrime et facillime commeent quaqua versum? Cur non pondus ingens coelorum interdum penes nos subsidit, praesertim spissioribus orbium partibus nostro vertici appropinquantibus? Aut si pondus in coelo nullum, quid igitur est nobis opus orbibus ad vehendos globos planetarum?

*Si orbes solidi nulli sunt, tanto magis intelligentiis opus esse videbitur ad motus coelorum administrandos, licet illae Dii non sint; esto enim, ut sint angeli aut alia aliqua creatura rationalis.* Nec opus est his, ut probabitur, nec fieri potest, ut globus planetarius circumagatur per solam intelligentiam. Nam primo mens, destituta potentia animali, sufficienti ad motum inferendum, nec possidet ullam vim motricem in solo nutu, nec audiri et percipi a bruto globo potest, nec, si perciperetur, globus materiatus facultatem haberet obsequendi seque ipsum movendi. Jam antea vero dictum, nullam sufficere vim animale transferendi suum corpus de loco in locum, nisi adsint instrumenta et quiescens aliquid corpus, super quo fiat motus; res igitur ad superiora recidit. E contrario vero potentiae naturales, insitae corporibus ipsis planetarum, praestare hoc possunt, ut planeta de loco in locum transferatur.

Posito vero, sufficere ad motum, ut intelligentia velit movere in hanc vel illam plagam, jam absurda fiet inventio figurae, in qua linea motus ordinata est. Convincimur enim observatis astronomicis legitime tractatis, viam planetae esse quam proxime circularem et quidem eccentricam, hoc est, cujus centrum non sit in centro mundi vel corporis alicujus, et quod insuper successu seculorum de loco in locum transeat. Totidem autem argumenta depromi possunt contra inventionem talis orbitae, quot sunt ejus jam descriptae partes.

Nam primo, planetae orbita non est perfectus circulus, et si mens hanc



ejus naturalem vincat. Nam talis facultas jam est supra naturae ingenium, formae soboles aut vitae index.

*Unde probas, materiam coelestium corporum reniti suis motoribus et ab iis vinci, velut in libra pondera a facultate sua motrice?* Probatur hoc primo ex periodicis temporibus convolutionis globorum singulorum circa suos axes, ut Telluris tempore diurno, Solis tempore 25 dierum circiter. Nam si nulla esset inertia in materia globi coelestis, quae sit ei velut quoddam pondus, nulla etiam opus esset virtute ad globum movendum: et posita vel minima virtute ad movendum, jam causa nulla esset, quin globus in momento verteretur. Jam vero cum globorum conversiones fiant in certo tempore, quod in alio planeta est longius, in alio brevius, hinc apparet, inertiam materiae non esse ad virtutem motricem, ut nihil ad aliquid. Non est igitur nulla inertia et sic renitentia materiae coelestis.

Idem secundo probatur ex circumlacione globorum circa Solem, junctim consideratorum. Nam unicus motor unica sui rotatione movet sex globos, ut infra audiemus. Quodsi globi non haberent naturalem renitentiam certae proportionis, causa nulla esset, quin motoris sui turbinationem exactissime sequerentur et sic cum ipso uno et eodem tempore converterentur. Jam vero omnes quidem in eam plagam eunt, in quam motor turbatur, nullus tamen celeritatem motoris sui plene attingit, et alius alio segnior sequitur. Miscent ergo celeritati motoris suam materiae inertiam in certa proportionem.

*Videtur proportio periodicorum temporum esse mentis opus, non necessitatis materialis.* Ipsa quidem motuum extremorum tardissimi et velocissimi in unoquoque planeta contemperatio exquisitissime harmonica est supremæ et adorandæ creatricis mentis seu sapientiae opus: at longitudes temporum periodicorum, si essent mentis opus, haberent aliquid pulchritudinis, cujusmodi sunt proportionem effabiles: dupla, tripla et similes. Jam vero periodicorum temporum proportionem sunt ineffabiles (irrationales vulgo) et sic infinitatis participes, in qua nulla pulchritudo mentalis, quia nulla finitio. Secundo mentis opus esse non possunt (non loquor de creatore, sed de natura motoris) hæc tempora, quia colliguntur tempora unius periodi ex inaequalibus moris in diversis circuli partibus. Illæ vero inaequales moræ, ut infra dicitur, oriuntur ex materiali necessitate et veluti ex ratione stateræ.

*Tu ergo qua vi suspendis globos, ut vis, materiales, Terram praesertim, sic ut quilibet intra metas maneat suae regionis, destitutus licet illis solidis orbium vinculis?* Cum certum sit, solidos orbes nullos esse, necesse est, ut confugiamus ad hanc inertiam materiae, qua fit, ut globus aliquis, quocunque mundi loco collocatus extra virtutes motrices, illo loco quiescat naturaliter, ob id ipsum, quia materia, ut talis, facultatem nullam habet transferendi corpus suum de loco in locum.

*Quid igitur est, quod planetas facit circa Solem ire, quemlibet intra metas suae regionis, si nec solidi sunt orbes, nec ipsi globi possunt aliud quam haerere fixi, nec sine solidis orbibus de loco in locum moveri possunt ab ulla anima?* Etsi res a nobis remotissimæ et quæ sine genuino exemplo sunt, difficiles habent explicatus et censuram efficiunt lubricam admodum, ut vere monuit Ptolemaeus, si tamen verisimilitudinem sequamur, attenti ne quid nobis ipsis contrarium statuamus: haud obscurum esse poterit, neque mentem aliquam introducendam esse, quæ dictamine rationis et veluti nutu globos circumagat, neque animam huic quidem circumlacioni praeficiendam, quæ sic, ut sit in convolutione circa axem, virium aequabili contentione faciat impres-

















The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians and surgeons, and who are engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. The Association is organized into sections, each of which is devoted to a particular branch of medicine or surgery. The sections are: General Medicine, Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Otorhinolaryngology, Dermatology, Syphilis, Venereal Diseases, and Surgery. The Association also has a number of committees and subcommittees, which are responsible for the management of the Association's affairs. The Association's main office is located in Chicago, Illinois. It has a number of branches in other cities, and it also has a number of affiliated organizations. The Association's main purpose is to promote the interests of the medical profession and the public. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is a weekly publication that contains articles on the latest developments in medicine and surgery. The Association also holds annual meetings, and it also publishes a number of other publications. The Association's main office is located in Chicago, Illinois. It has a number of branches in other cities, and it also has a number of affiliated organizations.

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1. The first part of the document is a header section containing the following information:
 

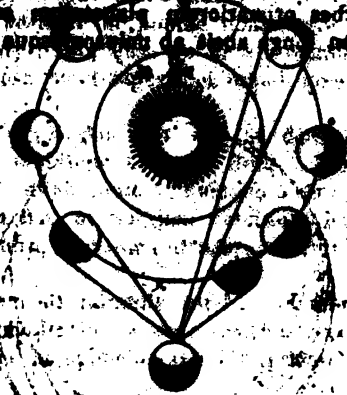
- DATE: 10/10/1964
- TO: SAC, NEW YORK
- FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
- SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

2. The second part of the document is a body section containing the following information:
 

- 1. [REDACTED]
- 2. [REDACTED]
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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This involves a thorough understanding of the situation and the issues at hand. It is crucial to gather all relevant information and to identify the key stakeholders involved in the process.

2. Once the problem has been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This plan should outline the objectives of the investigation, the methods to be used, and the timeline for completion. It is important to ensure that the plan is realistic and achievable, and that it takes into account any potential risks or challenges.

3. The third step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the investigation according to the plan, and collecting data and evidence. It is important to maintain a high level of objectivity and impartiality throughout this process, and to ensure that all data is accurately recorded and documented.

4. The final step is to analyze the data and draw conclusions. This involves interpreting the results of the investigation, and identifying any patterns or trends. It is important to ensure that the conclusions are based on the evidence, and that they are supported by the data.

5. The last step is to report the findings of the investigation. This involves preparing a report that summarizes the results, and presenting it to the relevant stakeholders. It is important to ensure that the report is clear, concise, and easy to understand, and that it provides a clear and accurate picture of the findings.



The Chinese Book of Changes is a collection of 64 hexagrams, each consisting of six lines, which are used to predict the future. The lines are either solid (Yang) or broken (Yin). The hexagrams are arranged in a specific order, and each has a name and a short description. The text is written in Chinese characters, and the meaning of the hexagrams is explained in the accompanying text. The book is a classic of Chinese literature and is still widely read and studied today.

THE CHINESE BOOK OF CHANGES







curvae essent CD et GH, tamen IM convexum OCDL se insinuat cavo CD, hic convexum MGHN obvertitur ipsi GH speciei lucis, versus Terram convexae.

Si appendix ista graduum 133 ad synodos 12 in anno sidereo est ex incitatione illa copulari motus Lunae, oportebit et quantitatem incitationis illius respondere. Equidem incitatur apud Tychemem Brahe motus Lunae in uno gradu in copulis  $1' 26''$ , tantundem et retardatur in uno gradu in quadris: quare si retardatio deleatur per duplicem incitationem, erit maxima copularum incitatio  $2' 52''$ . Quare si omnium 90 graduum sinus quadrati portunculæ suas in unam summam conferant, accumulabimus  $2^{\circ} 9'$ , in anno igitur sidereo  $106^{\circ} 22'$ , non vero  $132^{\circ} 45'$ .

At primo non est certissima quantitas maximæ variationis apud Tychemem, qui eam in gradu  $45^{\circ}$  exhibet  $40\frac{1}{2}'$ , itaque si ea stateatur  $51'$ , æquamus summam præscriptam, sumta primi gradus incitatione  $3' 34'' 40'''$  (seu forma Tycheonis  $1' 47'' 20'''$  et æquali retardatione nonagesimi seu in quadris) colligiturque sic in uno quadrante summa  $2^{\circ} 41'$ , quæ infra, cum de causis inæqualitatum agemas, magnam acquireret verisimilitudinem. Deinde si maxime retineamus quantitatem Tycheonicam parvam in gradu  $45^{\circ}$ , possent et antecedentes et sequentes alia forma, quam est Tycheonica, distributæ summam efficere optatum, aut latent nos causæ minutulæ, quæ nonnihil de illis 133 deunt in variationis tractatione. (Ck. annot. 58.)

Qua igitur proportionem distributum putas motum Lunæ menstruum circa Terram inter has duas causas, speciem scilicet corporis Telluris et circuitum illuminationis corporum? Videmus, dum Tellus circa suum axem revolvitur tricies, minus quam semisse demto, Lunam interim circa Terram redire semel, a Sole scilicet ad Solem. Ita fit, ut in uno anno seu diebus 365. h. 6.  $9' 26''$  Luna duodecies revertatur et de revolutione tredecima plus quam trientem, hoc est  $132^{\circ}$  cum dodrante adiciat. Consentaneum igitur est, sic attemperatam esse densitatem materię in corpore Lunæ ad illum gradum archetypicum fortitudinis in specie corporis Telluris, ut nisi illuminatione adjuvaret Telluris revolutionem diurnam et per hanc etiam Lunæ promissionem, ipsa Luna simplici virtute motrice Telluris paulo tardius, nimirum præcise duodecies reversura foret. Hoc posito sequitur, residues et veluti supernumeraries illos  $132^{\circ}$  cum dodrante revolutionis tredecimæ inchoatæ ferendos esse acceptos alteri causæ moticæ, sc. illuminationi.

Densitatis igitur in corpore Lunæ temperamentum æstimat 12 revolutionibus Lunæ in uno anno; quam hujus numeri causam dices archetypicam? Causa videtur esse composita ex pulchritudine geometrica et ex officio planetæ hujus in mundo, in hunc modum. Est enim Luna planetæ secundarius et Terræ tributus circaque Terram privatim suos cunctorum exercet. Jam vero Terræ destinabantes revolutiones 360, interim dum centrum Terræ semel circa Solem revertitur. Sicut igitur Lunæ orbis in superioribus medium proportionale fieri debuit inter corpus Telluris et orbem, in quo centrum Terræ vero, Sed apparet, circumit, sic etiam revolutiones Lunæ plures una, pauciores vero quam 360 esse debuerunt. Et medium quidem proportionale inter 1 et 361 est 19; sed quis numerus 361 non est 360, nec 19 ullam habet pulchritudinem, nec geometricam nec harmonicam: due igitur ipsi 19 proximi, qui in se ducti 360 efficerent, iidemque geometrici et harmonicis pulcherrimi debuerant eligi. Proximi quidem qui 360 efficiunt, sunt 18 et 20, quia sola unitate est ille minor, hic major quam 19; at figura 18



archetypicus, abscindit modulum contractionis de zodiaco, de quo debet anni Lunaris longitudini proportionaliter  $5^{\circ} 6' 41''$ , totidem igitur gradus etiam Luna sublevatur, ut iis etiam non confectis in spatio mundano tunc ad Solem redeat duodecimum; valent autem horas 10. 4', quibus ablati inventis h. 19. 33', manent in appendice ad dies 354 horae 9. 29', pro his astronomicae tabulae tradunt horas 8. 49', tantum besse unius l. minus, quae differentiola aliis minutis circumstantiis transscribi potest. In satis exacte comprobatum est utraque via, numerorum hanc aberrationem integris et pulchris esse ex concursu causarum motus Lunae, patetque cur 360 sit fere medium proportionale inter longitudes annorum, Luna Solaris siderei. <sup>58)</sup>

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Solem, at pergit crescere velocitas provectionis in circulum, quippe adhuc decrescente (per attractum) intervallo inter planetam et Solem. Haec remissio attractus initio post C pene nihil, mox magis atque magis sentitur, quo magis inimica planetae pars sese exserit Solique conspiciendam praebet, versus D, donec semisse circuitus peracto in E rursus utrumque globi transvolantis hemisphaerium aequaliter Solem spectet, tunc enim cessat omnis attractus et planeta est Soli proximus eoque et velocissimus, quippe qui cum densissima eoque et fortissima virtute prensante conflictatur exque ea circumeunte se minimum extricat.

Statim autem globus praetervectus hunc orbitae suae locum E versus F, quia jam discors hemisphaerium fit Soli propius amico altero vergitque magis atque magis ad Solem: planeta etiam incipit a Sole extrudi, velut ex angustiore et densiore speciei Solaris orbe in amplio rem, rariorem et debiliorem, unde decremenda etiam motus ejus sequuntur idque ordine contrario, primo lentius, post E versus F, inde ubi totum discors hemisphaerium seu plaga fibrarum recta in Solem dirigitur, plaga vero amica a Sole aversa est, expellitur planeta citatissime, motus vero jam rursus ad mediocritatem elanguit. Id rursus fit circa G quadrantem circuitus alterum. Ultra provecto planeta versus H, rursus remittit haec expulsio, donec penitus evanescat in A, planeta in pristinum locum restituto et a Sole longissime expulso.

*Incredibile vero est, hac libertate permissa, absoluto reditu restitui exactissime ad idem intervallum.* Nimirum hic tandem genuinus est locus illi excusationi Ptolemaei supra (p. 337.) descriptae, admonentis nos, in coslo nihil occurrere, quod impediat motiones cuique corpori naturales quodque illa quasi a semitis suis aberrare faciat. Itaque ei leges motuum tales a natura sunt institutae, ut planeta in se ipsum redeat exactissime, fiet etiam hoc certissime, quanquam sine compedibus orbium, in libero aethere. At sunt sic comparatae leges, quas descripsimus. Nam aequales sunt inter se semisses circuitus, alter in quo planeta attrahitur, reliquus in quo expellitur; aequalia deprehenduntur utriusque semissis tempora; virtus quoque Solis eadem et perpetua est, et quae attrahit et quae expellit; eademque ejus proportio ad inertiam planetae semper eandem, in corpore quippe perenni: igitur tantum proficit per unum semissem attrahendo, quantum per alterum expellendo. Cur igitur diffidamus planetarii corporis ad pristinum intervallum restitutioni intra unam quidem temporis periodum? Nonne etiam in his terrenis et violentis motibus mobilia separantur ab eo, quod motus causa fuit, ut in scorpionibus, ballistis, catapultis, bombardis, fundis? et tela projecta liberum tranant aërem, neque tamen illa minus destinatum locum seriant, suntque miraculo sclopetarii et funditores aliqui, collimationis inimitabili certitudine? Si hic species illius motus, qui ad momentum fuit in impellente directus in certam plagam, impressa in mobile ad breve tempus et evanida, tantum potest, ut mobile, quamdiu fertur a specie nondum penitus elanguente, in plagam destinatam tendere non desinat: quanto firmioribus praesidiis munita erit certitudo redituum coelestium, quos gubernant internae et plane coalitae eoque perennes mobilis rei fibrae, cum illic aër impactu et occursu turbet motus, hic aetheris permeandi densitas ad effectum vel levissimum plane nulla sit?

*Quare librationes diversorum planetarum non sunt in eadem proportionem ad distantias suas mediocres, hoc est quare maxima est Mercurii eccentricitas, post illum Martis, post hunc Saturni, Jovis, Telluris, minima vero Veneris?* Instrumentalis causa est diversa fibrarum fortitudo, seu natura

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Sit etiam motus speciei Solaris veluti fluminis aut venti cujusdam, ex E versus F, C, D.

Cum igitur hic motus in E sit incursum in adversam fibrae medietatem AE mersam, in C vero similiter incursum in adversam BC exstantem, quae ipsi AC est opposita: proinde in E quidem planetam sursum expellet a papyro, quorsum tendit antecedens terminus B, in C vero deorsum, infra papyrum pellet, quorsum tendit A terminus illo loco antecedens. In temone sit contrarium, quia is truditur a vi fluminis, non agitur ab insita aptitudine. Cum autem interim fibra AB maneat in situ sibi ipsi parallelo per omnem ambitum, hinc fit, ut in F borealissimi planetae, et in D mersi et australissimi, neuter terminus nec A nec B antecedit, sed fibra AB velut in profundum hujus fluminis, id est versus Solem porrecta et impetum latere recta objecto excipiens, causam nullam praebet ejectionis ulterioris in ullam plagam, quoad in his punctis permutatio fiat; ut cum ante punctum F terminus B antecessisset, jam post F terminus A antecedit, eoque planeta rursum ad eclipticam accedere incipiat, profectu primum insensibili.

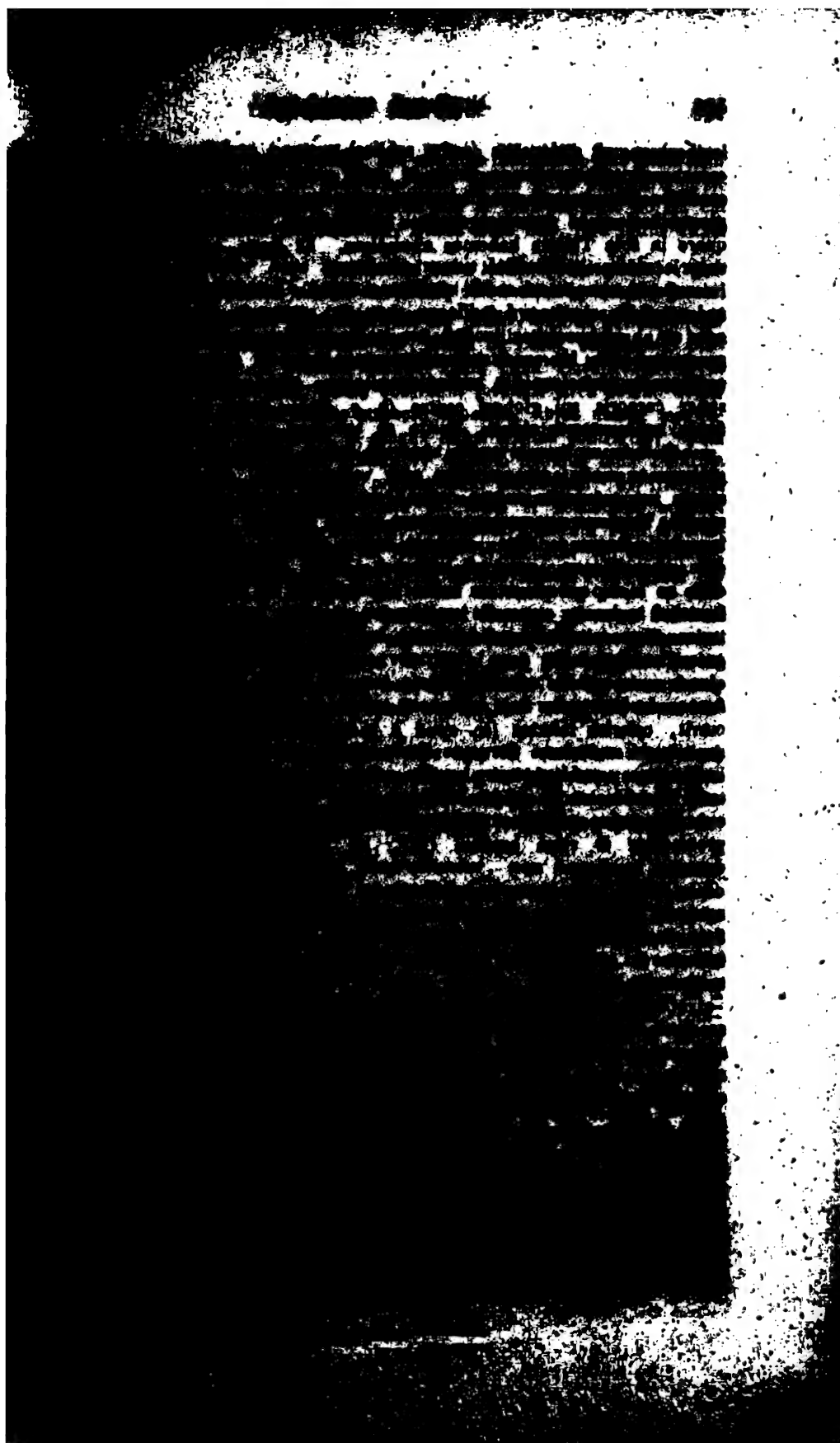
Hinc jam patet, qualis figura gignatur. Nam quia fibra AB ex E movetur versus illam ipsam plagam, in quam tendit terminus B antecedens, superficies igitur, quae ab AB creatur, in E puncto attenuata est in meram lineam, quae tamen paulatim fit superficies, ortaque ex E puncto, acquirit in F latitudinem maximam, aequalem longitudini fibrae AB, inde rursum attenuatur haec superficies, usque in partes circuitiois C, quae ipsis E primo dictis sunt oppositae, ubi superficies ista rursum in lineam vanescit. Eadem intelligantur de opposito semicirculo CDE. Delata vero sic inclinate in F et D semperque suum ductum sequens, creabit planum perfectum, in quantum scilicet situm parallelum retinet: quod planum si continuetur, per centrum Solis transibit, quia fibra AB in Solem spectat, in F quidem termino A, in D vero termino B.

Sed remota hac plani continuatione, si quod a fibra creatur solitarium consideretur, species erit talis, qualem exhibent duae lunulae inter ellipses duas, exteriorem CBAE, et interiorem EACB, se mutuo tangentes in C, E, ut eadem linea CE sit diameter, minoris quidem EACB longior seu recta, majoris vero CBAE transversa.

Centrum etiam corporis planetae circumibit in plano perfecto, quod in hac figura circulare factum est, sc. CDEF; quamvis etiam ipsum, ut ex superius dictis patet, parumper a circuli perfectione ad ellipticam laterum castigationem deflectat.

*Remus vel temo navis porrigitur a navi prorsum in undas aut in ventum, fibrae istae latent intus in rotundo planetae corpore: non est igitur eis eadem vis, quae temonibus.* Non est necesse, omnia respondere in aliqua similitudine: succedit autem loco facultatis remorum vis alia fibrarum multo convenientior, quod sicut supra fibrae naturalem habebant inertiam contra inclinationem sui, seu potius potentiam ad retinendum situm parallelum in transportatione corporis, sic nunc etiam insit fibris latitudinis praeter similem vim retinendi situm parallelum etiam naturalis potentia agilitatis, seu tuendi lineam plane eandem et secundum eam derivandi motum sibi illatum, in quantum quidem tendit motus in eandem plagam cum altero fibrae extremo.

*Compara formam hanc motus latitudinis cum astronomia veteri exemplo populari.* Nos hic planetam flumini committimus cum obliquo temone, cujus beneficio planeta ipse inter defluendum trajiciat ab una ripa ad oppositam.



ista causa, ut libris VI. et VII. in explicatione theoriae Solis et sphaerae octavae dicendum erit: certi tamen nihil potest afferri de omnibus, quia etiam incredibile diximus, etiam reliques primarios turbinari circa suos axes corporum, plagae tamen, in quas vergunt seu declinant hi axes, nobis sunt incognitae: quare in sola Tellure habemus exemplum. Et Luna, secundarius, non turbatur, cum tamen conficiat suas latitudines.

*Quomodo praestari hoc potest, ut limites excursuum recedant in antecedentia?* Pars aliqua hujus apparentiae lib. VII. excusabiliter ut accidentaria, non ut physica vel realis. Quod vero de hoc motu residuum et reale est, id praestatur nutu fibrarum latitudinis succedaneo in antecedentia, ut maneat quidem in plano uno et eodem in toto suo circuitu exactissime, ipsae vero super corporis sui globosi centro (h. e. globus ipse) latenter secundum has fibras inclinentur retrorsum.

*Quibus ex causis oritur haec reclinatio?* Hactenus quidem causarum plerarumque allatarum evidens erat verisimilitudo, in hoc ultimo agmine rerum astronomicarum aegre succedunt causae laboratque cum mens, tum maxime fides eorum, quae quis comminisci possit. Dicamus tamen quantum invenire possumus. Fibrarum latitudinis naturam consistere diximus in aptitudine ad motum prorsum, in plagam directionis suae parallelae; diximus etiam, dum ex loco, qui planetam habet sub ecliptica, sc. (Fig. 71.) ex C, E, transferuntur in locum excursus longissimi in boream vel austrum, in D et F, interim illas manere parallelas eaque ratione fieri, ut cum illic in C, E tangerent orbitam, hic jam in D, F in profundum versus Solem demergantur, quorsum motus ille non tenditur, ad quem inclinatae sunt: quin potius tunc flumen motorium ex Sole, ut sic dicam, in transversas AB angulis rectis incurrit, celerius inferius (sc. apud A in situ F et apud B in situ D), quam superius et exterius. Si ergo sunt inclinatae ad motum, quid mirum, si haec inclinatio, parte inferiori plagam motus appetens, derogat nonnihil parallelitati, idque in utroque limite. Ita sequetur retrocessus limitum, quippe nulla existente compensatione. Nam apud F protrudetur A viam EAC, apud D protrudetur B viam eandem CBE: ita utrinque B inclinabitur in papyro deorsum.

Quodsi haec causa non admittitur, ergo anima motrix arcessatur, quae nucleum internum in crusta exteriori suis legibus torqueat, hoc consilio opificis, ut innexione mutua orbitarum unus ex alia crebraque earum multiplicatione et condensatione successu saeculorum soliditas aliqua orbicularis permearetur a planeta.

*Quare tardior est retrocessio limitum, quam progressio apsidum?* Etsi res ipsa circa Mercurium in dubio est etiamque circa Jovem nonnihil, sequamur tamen probabilitatem, propter exemplum Lunae evidens, dicamusque causam hanc, quia magni motus sensibilibus necessario fit turbela, si qua fit, quam parvi, ab eadem extranea causa. Jam transpositio apsidum oritur ex motu magno, qui est inclinatio et reclinatio fibrarum in quolibet semicirculo tanta, quanta est aequatio optica, fieretque major et omnino totalis, si non praeveniretur circumductione globi planetarii. At transpositio limitum fit per motum parvum excursus ad latera paucorum graduum et qui suo hoc modulo non est major, ut incusare nihil possit, quo impediatur. Quare iidem Solis radii, motum utrumque impellentes legibus jam explicatis, evidentioris illic habent effectus quam hic. Accedit, quod illic majori cum discrimine agunt radii Solis quam hic, ceteris paribus, illic enim radiorum Solis ad

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nem motus medii in contrariis periodi momentis, denique pro simplici primariorum digressionem ad latera etiam duplicem.

*Quam causam habet Lunae eccentricitas suae quantitatis?* In Harmonicis demonstro, varietatem motuum Lunae determinare praecise diatesaron, quod affinitatem habere videtur cum quadris et copulis Lunae; ut igitur hoc intervallum repraesentari posset composito motu, tanta est facta eccentricitas.

*Quodnam discrimenprehenditur inter communes illas Lunae cum planetis et inter has Lunae proprias inaequalitates?* 1. Quemadmodum motus Lunae circa Terram in superioribus duo veluti elementa fuerunt, alterum ex Tellure, voluta circum axem, alterum ex applicatione luminis Solaris ad hanc Telluris speciem motricem, quorum illud liberum erat a Lunae phasibus, hoc alligatum ad phases: sic nunc etiam duarum inaequalitatum, prior quidem illa prioris elementi seu motus medii accidens, metas suas proprias habereprehenditur, quas apogaeum Lunae dicemus; habet et prima forma digressionis ad latera suas easque distinctas ab apogaei metis, quas limites et nodos appellant, posterior vero inaequalitas posterioris elementi, seu copularis incitationis accidens, Ptolemaeo annutus epicycli dicta, communes cum mense Lunari phasibusque metas habet, ut et secunda forma digressionis ad latera.

2. Prior illa, tam longitudinis quam latitudinis, semper constans est per omnes periodos, quantitatis sc. perpetuo ejusdem; posteriorum utraque in uno tantum uniuscujusque semestris mense fit maxima, in reliquis minor, in quibusdam, qui annum in duas partes dirimunt, pene nulla, nimirum ubi affectiones oppositae hujus secundae accelerationis et retardationis, item borealis et australis latitudinis, incipiunt migrare in semisses lunationum contrarios.

3. Itaque priores illae inaequalitates et quantitatem et distributionis leges a suis propriis causis habent, secundae vero suas accipiunt quantitates et affectiones a praesentia primarum in unoquoque lunationis semicirculo; solas distributionis leges separatas adque lunationum circuitus accommodatas prioribus tamen similes habent.

4. Cognatum et hoc est, quod deprehendimus in Luna motum apsidum in consequentia limitumque in antecedentia multo celeriore quam in primariis, non tantum in proportionem celerioris reditus Lunae, sed plane sensibilibiter, et limitum quidem retrocessionem amplius quam duplo tardiore progressu apsidum.

*Luna non cernitur alternis nunc hanc nunc oppositam corporis partem ad Terram convertere: semper enim easdem faciei Lunae maculas conspiciamus. Quare hinc non poterunt peti causae accessus et recessus Lunae a Terra?* 1. Non est necesse, ut fibrae magneticae Lunares in duobus oppositis periodi temporibus recta dirigantur versus Terram: sufficit ut iis momentis saltem inclinatae sint alternis plagis versus Terram isque fibrae situs toto Lunae circuitu maneat parallelus. Nam etiam sic fieri potest, ut nunc una fibrae plaga propius ad Terram annuat, nunc opposita. Haec vero inclinatio si parva sit, jam visus noster non est tam accuratus, ut in disco Lunae exactissime possit observare, nunquamne in marginibus globi Lunaris, qui spectant versus polos eclipticae, particulae aliquae minutae sese conspiciendas exhibeant, quae alio tempore non videantur. Nam et devexae sunt illae partes globi et









simum, partim etiam in ipso Ptolemaeo supra notatum, aliud etiam, prius omnia dispicere in corporibus aptata ad motum, ut appareat possibilitas motuum exemplis etiam popularibus, postea demum istis omnibus, veluti humano corpori ex omnibus suis musculis et nervis compaginato, superfundere motricem animam; quae si qua munia corporeis instrumentis expedire potest, ad ea non opus habebit consilio et discursu, operibus intelligentis animae propriis: quemadmodum e contrario, si omnia consilio et discursu perficeret, corporeis istis instrumentis non indigeret.

Breviter, philosophi commenti sunt intelligentias, quae motus coelorum ex se ipsis, velut ex commentario depromant, quae consensu, voluntate, amore, intellectione sui, denique jussu utantur; mihi anima vel animae motrices sunt ex inferiori genere, quae solum impetum (veluti quandam motus materiam) afferant uniformi contentione virium, sine mentis ope, leges vero (seu formam) motuum in ipsis inveniant corporibus, mente quidem, at ea non sua sed Creatoris, in ipso mundi principio semel conformatis et ad tales motus efficiendos attemperatis.

#### LIBRI QUARTI, DOCTRINAE THEORICAE PRIMI, SEU PHYSICAE COELESTIS FINIS.

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Primer parte Astronómica Copernicana

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IV. (Continued)

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1. The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, involving many different factors and many different people. The second is that the system is not a static one, but a dynamic one, constantly changing and evolving. The third is that the system is not a closed one, but an open one, interacting with the outside world. The fourth is that the system is not a linear one, but a non-linear one, with many feedback loops and many different paths. The fifth is that the system is not a deterministic one, but a probabilistic one, with many uncertainties and many different outcomes. The sixth is that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, involving many different factors and many different people. The seventh is that the system is not a static one, but a dynamic one, constantly changing and evolving. The eighth is that the system is not a closed one, but an open one, interacting with the outside world. The ninth is that the system is not a linear one, but a non-linear one, with many feedback loops and many different paths. The tenth is that the system is not a deterministic one, but a probabilistic one, with many uncertainties and many different outcomes.

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meas physicas traducerentur, illa quoque exstabant adumbrata in Commentariis Martis et perculsa ulterius in Hipparcho meo. Erant autem ejusmodi, ut duplicem in Lunae circulum, eccentricum utrumque, supponerent, rem physicis speculationibus inimicissimam adeoque intolerabilem. His fundamentis innixa est computatio Ephemeridum, e quarum praeloquiis apparet, semel atque iterum mutatam esse formam calculi, quippe fluctuante passimque impingente assensu.

Hac cruce denique liberavit astronomiam praecipua speculationum mearum felicitas mense Aprilis anni 1620 (cf. III. 641 ss.), cum consideratis attentius causis physicis appareret, supervacuum esse alterum Lunae eccentricum, adeo ut ne quidem imaginatione illius, quantum ad longitudinis motus, opus esset amplius. Jamque tempus erat, ultimum colophonem imponendi libro quarto Epitomes, qui est de principii doctrinae theoriae; quo facto ad editionem illius operam transtuli media inter arma Bavaria crebrosque morbos et mortes tam militum quam civium. Quia etiam Ephemeris in annum 1621. computata statim fuit ex hoc simplici Lunae eccentrico, jussusque prologus, more ceterarum mearum Ephemeridum, significare gaudium meum publice super triumphato altero Lunae eccentrico. Verum itineris mei necessitate prohibitus Ephemeridem illam hactenus edere non potui.

Jam quod hanc ultimam Epitomes partem, tribus libris comprehensam, attinet: etiam post editum librum IV. domo absum, nec parum temporis itinibus curisque forensibus insumo, potiori tamen temporis parte mihi licuit interquiescere, atque illam omnem ego in curam hujus editionis impendi. Tubingam ut veni exeunte anno 1620, novam hypothesis Lunarium rationem expositorum Maestlino, coepi quaestiones, ut de ceteris planetis, sic etiam de Luna ex hypothesis physica tandem inventa conscribere.

Mox ut Ratibonam ad familiam redii, easdem revidi describendasque dedi. Interim libri VI. partem ultimam, hactenus dilata (quod speraretur facilis inter quae correctiones typi concinnari posse videretur) nunc aggressus et ipsam deprehendi laboriosam, non tam difficultate, quam multitudine et varietate quaestionum et cura methodi. Monachii breve mihi tempus constitutione antiquarum epocharum et computatione eclipsium intercessit. Statimque ut Tubingam redii etiam partem libri VI. quartam, de Luna, repetito labore interpolandam vidi, propterea quod definitiones verbis conceptae vim hypothesis meae physicae nondum exacte repraesentarent.

Postremis mensibus Majo et Junio Stuccardia postremum libellum dedi, qui quidem etiam in postrema curarum parte habebatur hactenus, propterea quod parum astronomis liqueret de motibus octavae sphaerae, quae vero dici de hac materia possent, pleraque in Commentariis Martis, in Epitomes libro III. dudum edito, inque chartis aliis essent a me concepta. Multa tamen occasione conversationis cum Maestlino, veteri duce meo ad capessendum hoc iterum astronomiae Copernicanae, multa per lectionem librorum, quos hactenus in Austria nancisci non poteram, inciderunt, quae, nisi hucusque dilata fuissent editio, necessario praetermittenda fuerunt.

Interim at litore conspecto navigationis hujus, sine scilicet operis, et submissa Lincio pecunia recreatus, tunc Ad. Reverende D. D. Antoni, Praesul in Kremsmünster, benignitatis et fidei argumento, et denique induciis fori magno quidem meo dolore interpositis, Junium itineri Francofurtano et curae typi dedi. Atque hic rursum dum moliantur operae, dum comuntur pagellae, diagrammata, formae, mensis est, et haec sideris metropoli, quam hactenus vultu



# EPITOMES ASTRONOMIAE COPERNICANAE

LIBER QUINTUS.

Theoricae Doctrinae secundus.

DE CIRCULIS ECCENTRICIS, SEU THEORIIS PLANETARUM.

*Si nullos statuis in coelo solidos orbes, et si omnes planetarum motu administrantur facultatibus naturalibus, quae sunt ipsis planetarum corporibus insitae: quaero igitur, quae futura sit astronomiae ratio? videtur enim illa circulorum et orbium imaginatione carere non posse. Fictorum illa circulorum et orbium inutili suppellectili carere facile potest, at verarum figurarum, in quas ordinantur itinera planetarum, imaginatione tantum abest ut privemus astronomiam, ut veri astronomi praecipuum opus et labor sit demonstrare ex observationibus, quas figuras obtineant orbitae planetariae, talesque comminisci hypotheses seu principia physica, ut ex iis figurae demonstrari possint, consentientes cum deductis ex observationibus. Semel igitur stabilita figura orbitae planetariae, in posteram secunda jam et magis popularis erit astronomi exercitatio, calculum astronomicum per hanc genuinam figuram informare et regere, vel etiam illa figura in materialibus instrumentis expressa non secus quam solidis antiquorum orbibus uti planetarumque cursus per has figuras oculis subicere.*

*Quam igitur tradis materiam libri quinti, seu theoricae doctrinae secundae, et quo discrimine illam separas a praecedentis quarti et sequentis sexti materiis? Hactenus libro quarto principia physica motuum (inter cetera) sunt demonstrata rationibus et experimentis, quintus ex hisce principis physicis formabit figuras orbitarum planetarum earumque figurarum potestate explicabit; ubi erunt excutiendi reconditissimi geometriae penus. Sextus verum usum harum figurarum in theoriis singulorum planetarum docebit et in opus producet. Quartus igitur theoriam habet, quintus organum, sextus praxin; quartus physicus erat, quintus est geometricus, sextus erit proprie astronomicus.*



inaequalis crassitudinis utrumque, quibus nomen dederunt deferentium aues.

*Quare iis utendum non censes?* Quia magis ad physicas rationes motuum imaginationi subjiendas comparati fuerunt, quam ad astronomicas. Itaque eorum usurpatione stabilirentur illae physicae opiniones falsae de soliditate orbium, vicissim obscurarentur iis sententiae verae de causis libro IV. demonstratis harum inaequalitatum earumque transpositionis tardissimae.

*Quid ergo tu his tribus veterum orbibus substituis ad subjiendas imaginationi rationes astronomicas?* Sufficit, ut duas lineas rectas ex centro Solis educamus, alteram per sectiones orbitae planetae cum ecliptica, reliquam per centrum orbitae planetae proprium, utramque utrinque usque sub fixas, et illius motum sub ecliptica in antecedentia signa, hujus sub circulo, qui in sphaera fixarum superstat orbitae, motum in consequentia doceamus, aequalissimum utrumque, illum ab aequinoctiali puncto medio, hunc a linea illa intersectionum. Nisi hic excipiendum fuerit aliquid libro VII. ex eo fundamento, quod etiam ecliptica luxatilis est, nec semper per eandem omnino fixas tenditur.

*Separatione hac facta, quid remanet imaginationi nostrae de figura itineris planetae?* Remanet orbita perfecte elliptica, plano mero regularissimo, ad eclipticae planum constantibus angulis inclinato, a quo eclipticae planum haec orbita secatur linea per centrum corporis Solaris ducta, ut sol. 382 a libro IV. praemissum. In hac orbita planeta vehitur inaequali per partes celeritate, restituitur vero ad sectiones adeoque etiam ad aequinoctialia puncta, quin etiam ad fixas adque lineam per centra aequalissimis temporum periodorum mensuris, quantum in se.

*Nihilne peccat haec imaginatio in causas et mensuras motuum unius periodi physicas?* Nihil penitus, dummodo memoria teneamus, ea, quae a reali implexione et connexione plurium orbitarum sunt ablata per dictas duas lineas, physice non per illas ipsas, sed per inclinationem fibrarum realium corporis planetarii praestari.

*Quo jure hanc quoque partem facis Copernicanae astronomiae, cum tamen is auctor manserit in sententia veterum de perfectis circulis?* Fateor, formam hanc hypothesium non esse Copernicanam. At quia pars ista de eccentrico servit hypothesei universali, quae motu Telluris annuo et quiete Solis utitur, fit igitur a potiori denominatio. Adde quod ista particula hypotheseos necessariis argumentis physicis ex illa quiete Solis et motu Terrae, dogmatibus Copernicanis, nequitur, itaque bono titulo etiam haec ad Copernicum referri possunt.

*Qua methodo incedendum, ut demonstretur, ex causis physicis, libro I. stabilitis, oriri talem figuram orbitae tantamque per partes ejus celeritatem planetae?* Incipiendum nobis est ab accessu et recessu planetae a Sole primumque constituenda est mensura geometrica fortitudinis virium, quae inseritur in planetam librandum in quolibet situ fibrarum. Secundo expediendum est etiam mensura geometrica compendiosa effectus attractionis vel expulsionis, qui toto aliquo arcu orbitae per omnia virium incrementa fuit accumulata. Tertio demonstrandum est, ex tali libratione, inter circumeundum peracta, oriri figuram orbitae ellipticam. Quarto ostendendum est, planum ellipsis exhibere mensuras temporis et morarum, quas planeta consumit in quolibet arcu figurae suae ellipticae. Quinto docenda est aequipollentia inter planum circuli et planum ellipsis, quoad hanc temporis mensurationem. Ultimo denique de





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**CONTENTS**

**Original Articles**  
 The Role of the Physician in the Community  
 The Medical Profession and the Public  
 The Medical Profession and the State

**Editorial**  
 The Medical Profession and the Public  
 The Medical Profession and the State

**Correspondence**  
 The Medical Profession and the Public  
 The Medical Profession and the State

**Obituary**  
 The Medical Profession and the Public  
 The Medical Profession and the State

**Announcements**  
 The Medical Profession and the Public  
 The Medical Profession and the State

**Index**  
 The Medical Profession and the Public  
 The Medical Profession and the State

**Subscription Information**  
 The Medical Profession and the Public  
 The Medical Profession and the State

**Advertising Information**  
 The Medical Profession and the Public  
 The Medical Profession and the State

**Editorial Board**  
 The Medical Profession and the Public  
 The Medical Profession and the State

**Editorial Staff**  
 The Medical Profession and the Public  
 The Medical Profession and the State

**Editorial Office**  
 The Medical Profession and the Public  
 The Medical Profession and the State

**Editorial Board**  
 The Medical Profession and the Public  
 The Medical Profession and the State







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[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely a document or report, with some visible lines of text and a large, dark, irregular shape on the right side.]





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1. The first part of the document is a circular stamp with the text "RECEIVED" at the top and "JAN 10 1964" in the center. The stamp is slightly tilted and has some handwritten marks around it.

2. Below the stamp, there is a large, bold, blacked-out rectangular area that obscures the text.

3. The text is mostly illegible due to the heavy blacking out, but some words are visible, such as "RECEIVED", "JAN 10 1964", and "RECEIVED".

4. The document appears to be a receipt or a record of some kind, given the nature of the stamp and the blacked-out area.

# LIBRI QUINTI

## PARS ALTERA.

### DE TERMINIS ASTRONOMICIS EX CALCULO ET ORBITA ECCENTRICA ORIENTIBUS.

*Quomodo appellatur orbita cujusque planetae?* Appellatur veteri voce *eccentricus*, subaudi *circulus*. Etsi enim orbitae sunt ellipticae, ut hic PERI, quae habent duo quasi centra A, L, quae physice focos dicimus, et in eorum altero A Sol ipse, ut centrum mundi, inest: tamen etiam punctum inter focos medium, ut B, a scriptoribus conicis centrum figurae peculiari jure dicitur; et praeterea ipsi figurae circulus perfectus PDR metiendi causa circumscribitur, centro B diverso a centro mundi A.

*Quod nomen habet in astronomia diameter ellipseos longior PR?* Dicitur *linea apsidum*, quia, cum ducatur per centra A mundi et B orbitae, sectionibus cum orbita monstrat P summam apsidem et R imam.

*Unde dicuntur summa et ima apsis, et quod aliud habent nomen?* Vox *apsis* est a rotis ducta, sunt enim puncta eccentrici, illud P remotissimum ab A Sole, hoc R proximum illi. Sed in geometria ratio significationis fit evidentior. Vox enim *apsis* a tangendo est nuncupata, et vero in P, R punctis circulus mensur tangit orbitam ellipticam. Graecam vocem *apsis*, *apsides*, latinae versiones arabicorum librorum expriment per voces *aux*, *auges*; quasi Arabes graecum *Psi* in *Xi* convertissent. Affirmavit tamen mihi quidam arabicae linguae cognitionem jactans, voce *augh* significari altitudinem.<sup>63</sup>)

Libro sexto puncta ista in planetis primariis aphelium dicuntur et perihelium, in Luna apogaeum et perigaeum.

*Quae necessitas nos cogit, pro circulari itinere planetae, a veteribus credito, supponere ellipticum, id est deficiens a circulo, et in eo longiorem diametrum inque illa ipsa Solem statuere?* Utrumque horum demonstratum est observationibus et demonstratione certissima in Comm. de motibus stellae Martis, usurpatumque libro IV. in schematibus 51, 52 et fol. 354, 372, etiamque libro hoc quinto parte prima. Nisi ergo supponeremus ista, nunquam repraesentaremus observationes.

*Quibus nominibus inter se distinguuntur semisses eccentrici, ab hac*









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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first determine the nature of the problem and the scope of the investigation. This is done by interviewing the complainant and the person accused of the offense. The investigator must also determine the time and place of the offense and the persons involved.

2. The second step in the process is the collection of evidence. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first determine the nature of the evidence and the scope of the investigation. This is done by interviewing the complainant and the person accused of the offense. The investigator must also determine the time and place of the offense and the persons involved.

3. The third step in the process is the analysis of the evidence. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first determine the nature of the evidence and the scope of the investigation. This is done by interviewing the complainant and the person accused of the offense. The investigator must also determine the time and place of the offense and the persons involved.

4. The fourth step in the process is the presentation of the evidence. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first determine the nature of the evidence and the scope of the investigation. This is done by interviewing the complainant and the person accused of the offense. The investigator must also determine the time and place of the offense and the persons involved.

5. The fifth step in the process is the conclusion of the investigation. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first determine the nature of the evidence and the scope of the investigation. This is done by interviewing the complainant and the person accused of the offense. The investigator must also determine the time and place of the offense and the persons involved.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to develop a plan. This involves setting goals, identifying resources, and determining the steps that need to be taken to address the problem.

3. The third step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress. It is important to stay flexible and adjust the plan as needed.

4. Finally, the fourth step is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the plan and determining whether the problem has been solved. If not, the process may need to be repeated.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is in a state of depression, and that the government is facing a serious financial crisis. The report also mentions the political situation, which is described as unstable. The second part of the report discusses the social conditions in the country. It is noted that the population is suffering from poverty and unemployment. The report also mentions the state of the education system, which is described as inadequate. The third part of the report discusses the state of the armed forces. It is noted that the army is in a state of disrepair, and that the government is unable to maintain its military forces. The report also mentions the state of the navy, which is described as outdated. The fourth part of the report discusses the state of the economy. It is noted that the country is suffering from a severe shortage of foreign exchange, and that the government is unable to import the goods and services it needs. The report also mentions the state of the domestic market, which is described as stagnant. The fifth part of the report discusses the state of the government. It is noted that the government is inefficient and corrupt, and that it is unable to carry out its duties. The report also mentions the state of the judiciary, which is described as biased. The sixth part of the report discusses the state of the press. It is noted that the press is censored, and that the government is unable to control the flow of information. The report also mentions the state of the radio, which is described as a source of propaganda. The seventh part of the report discusses the state of the culture. It is noted that the country is suffering from a lack of cultural development, and that the government is unable to support the arts. The report also mentions the state of the sports, which are described as primitive. The eighth part of the report discusses the state of the environment. It is noted that the country is suffering from a lack of natural resources, and that the government is unable to protect the environment. The report also mentions the state of the weather, which is described as unpredictable. The ninth part of the report discusses the state of the population. It is noted that the population is growing rapidly, and that the government is unable to provide for the needs of its citizens. The report also mentions the state of the health care system, which is described as inadequate. The tenth part of the report discusses the state of the future. It is noted that the country is facing a bright future, and that the government is able to carry out its duties. The report also mentions the state of the world, which is described as peaceful.

The report concludes with a summary of the findings. It is noted that the country is in a state of crisis, and that the government is unable to carry out its duties. The report also mentions the state of the world, which is described as peaceful. The report is signed by the author, who is identified as a member of the government. The report is dated 1940-1941. The report is numbered 225.

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous group. There are many different types of physicians, and each type has its own special interests. The second is the fact that the medical profession is not a unified body. There are many different organizations, each representing a different type of physician. The third is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is a collection of many different groups, each with its own interests and goals. The fourth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is a collection of many different groups, each with its own interests and goals. The fifth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is a collection of many different groups, each with its own interests and goals. The sixth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is a collection of many different groups, each with its own interests and goals. The seventh is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is a collection of many different groups, each with its own interests and goals. The eighth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is a collection of many different groups, each with its own interests and goals. The ninth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is a collection of many different groups, each with its own interests and goals. The tenth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is a collection of many different groups, each with its own interests and goals.





# EPITOMES ASTRONOMIAE COPERNICANAE

## LIBER SEXTUS.

### THEORICAE DOCTRINAE TERTIUS, DE APPARENTIBUS MOTIBUS PLANETARUM, SEU IPSA DOCTRINA THEORICA.

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*Quot partibus absolvitur liber sextus?* Quinque: primae quatuor de singulorum planetarum motibus agunt, quinta speculationem totam ad varios usus aptat. Prima enim Solis, secunda trium superiorum, tertia duorum inferiorum, quarta secundarii planetae, scilicet Lunae, motuum leges explicant; quinta situs planetarum apparentes inter se comparat et situm accidentia persequitur.

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## LIBRI SEXTI

### PARS PRIMA.

### DE SOLIS THEORIA.

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*Quare fit initium a theoria Solis?* Primum, quia motus Solis apparens secundum placita Copernici non inest ipsi Soli, sed inest Terrae, nostro domicilio: aequum igitur est, ut a nobis ipsis noscendis exordio sumto, postea demum ad ceteros planetas noscendos progrediamur; secundo, quia hic Solis motus apparens est multo simplicior et aequabilior, quam motus reliquorum planetarum. Nam et latitudinis motu caret, quoad motus Solis apparentias



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lem fertur, tercenties sexagies praecise circa suum axem voluntura sit, parte eadem Telluris reversa ad eandem lineam, quae centra Solis et Terrae connectit, et hanc Telluri insitam virtutem respectu sui ipsius ut solitariae semper agere aequabiliter. At jam fortificatur haec virtus a praesentia Solis alias aliter, estque totus et consummatus effectus hujus fortificationis in una periodo Telluris circa Solem seu in uno anno dies 5 cum quadrante supernumerarii. Hi vero dies seu revolutiones Telluris circa suum axem  $5\frac{1}{4}$  efficiuntur ab omnibus omnium orbitae telluriae partium distantis a Sole junctis, sic ut minus fortificent illae distantiae, quae longiores, plus quae breviores, seu quod est plane idem, ut longiores temporis aequabilis existimati moras faciant illae Telluris diurnae revolutiones, quae contingunt circa aphelium, breviores, quae circa perihelium.

Cum autem planum segmenti eccentrici Telluris, verbi causa PGO, valeat omnes aequalium ejus arcuum distantias, ut demonstratum libro V, planum vero trianguli aequatorii PCO (quod est in Telluris eccentrico 180000000, ubi maximum) arguat excessum plani segmenti eccentrici (PGO, per PO lineam ex Sole facti) super PGC, planum sectoris: idem igitur planum arguet etiam temporis aequationem hanc, de qua nunc agimus. Nam si totius eccentrici area 31415926536 valet  $5\frac{1}{4}$  revolutiones Telluris, pars ejus, scilicet hoc aequatorium triangulum, valebit  $21' 40''$  horaria, cum plurimum. Itaque revolutiones aestivae ab apogaeo Solis ad longitudinem mediam seu dies apparentes valent ultra medios aequali numero totidem minuta plus. Et quam diu aequatio Solis est subtractoria, semper additur haec aequatio ad apparens tempus, ut fiat medium, ubi vero aequatio est adjectoria, subtrahitur; ex medio vero tempore fit apparens contraria utrobique ratione. Ita rationes hujus aequationis sunt rationibus prioris contrariae.

*Quo experimento scitur, adhibendam esse hanc partem aequationis?*

1. Tycho Braheus observata sua in Luna conciliare aliter non potuit, nisi abjiceret aequationis temporis illam partem, quae est propter aequationes Solis. Cum igitur haec praesens aequatio sit illi e diametro contraria illamque perimat, stant igitur observationes Brahei ab hujus partibus. 2. At ne sic quidem Braheus omnia observata tueretur, quin potius optasset, ut multo majus esset id, quod abjicit: et ecce haec nostra praesens aequatio superat illam amplius quam duplo. Nolim tamen cum quoquam contendere pertinacius super hac tertia causa aequationis. Nam si quis observationes Brahei in Luna conciliaverit propius per usitatum temporis aequationem, ei lubens ego palmam cedam eversae hujus partis aequationis temporis.

*Discerne jam dies apparentes a mediis seu aequalibus, secundum omnes tres causas aequandi temporis in unum confusas.* A  $2^{\circ} 24'$  ☾ addendum est apparentibus temporibus, additio maxima est in  $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  ♊:  $19' 27''$ . In  $18^{\circ}$  ♍ incipit exigua subtractio, quae maxima est in  $3^{\circ}$  ♈:  $1' 1''$ ; in  $19^{\circ}$  ♈ rursum incipit additio parvula et fit maxima in  $25^{\circ}$  ♋:  $3' 31''$ ; subtractio incipit in  $22^{\circ}$  ♎, quae maxima est in  $6^{\circ}$  ♌:  $21' 1''$ , consumiturque paulatim in  $2^{\circ}$  ☾. Igitur a  $6^{\circ}$  ♌ in  $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  ♊ crescunt apparentes dies, inde decrescunt usque in  $3^{\circ}$  ♈, crescunt iterum usque in  $25^{\circ}$  ♋, et decrescunt usque in  $6^{\circ}$  ♌. Ita fit, ut in  $2^{\circ} 24'$  ☾ dies naturalis sit longissimus, in  $18^{\circ}$  ♍ brevissimus; et rursum proxime talis in  $12^{\circ}$  ♎, at in  $27^{\circ}$  ♏,  $3^{\circ}$  ♈,  $25^{\circ}$  ♋,  $6^{\circ}$  ♌ mediocris: ut sic per integrum quadrantem, in cujus medio solstitium hiemale, scilicet ab  $18^{\circ}$  ♍ usque in  $22^{\circ}$  ♎ perpetuo tenore maneat fere mediocris. Denique particula anni a  $6^{\circ}$  ♌ per solstitium aesti-

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The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous group. There are many different types of physicians, each with his own special interests and his own special methods of practice. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession. The second fact is that the medical profession is not a static body. It is constantly changing and growing. New discoveries are being made all the time, and new methods of practice are being developed. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession.

The third fact is that the medical profession is not a self-governing body. It is subject to the laws of the state and to the control of the public. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession. The fourth fact is that the medical profession is not a body that is immune from criticism. It is subject to the same criticism as any other profession. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession.

The fifth fact is that the medical profession is not a body that is immune from error. It is subject to the same errors as any other profession. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession. The sixth fact is that the medical profession is not a body that is immune from fraud. It is subject to the same fraud as any other profession. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession.

The seventh fact is that the medical profession is not a body that is immune from corruption. It is subject to the same corruption as any other profession. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession. The eighth fact is that the medical profession is not a body that is immune from incompetence. It is subject to the same incompetence as any other profession. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession.

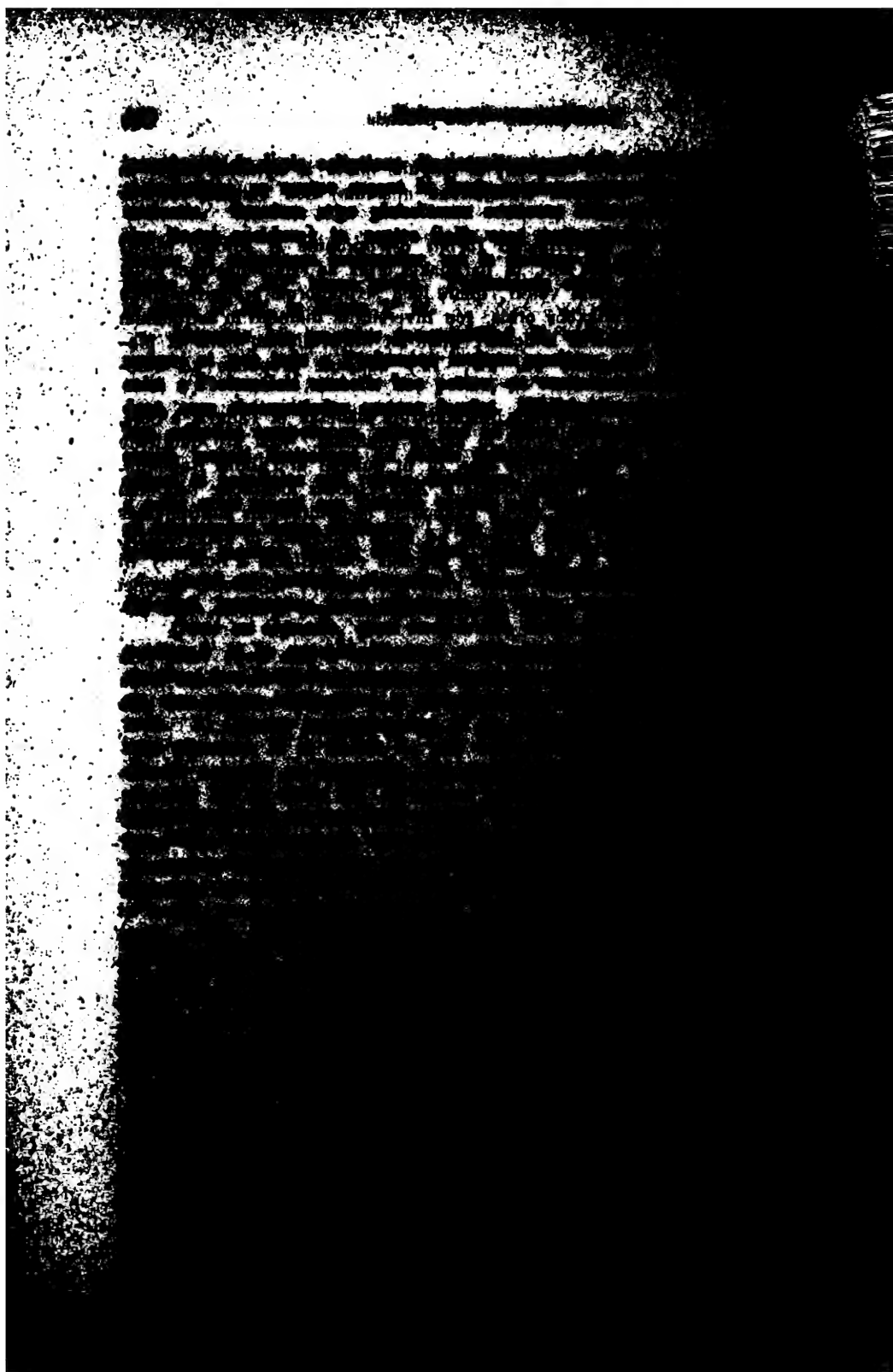
The ninth fact is that the medical profession is not a body that is immune from dishonesty. It is subject to the same dishonesty as any other profession. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession. The tenth fact is that the medical profession is not a body that is immune from immorality. It is subject to the same immorality as any other profession. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession.

The eleventh fact is that the medical profession is not a body that is immune from ignorance. It is subject to the same ignorance as any other profession. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession. The twelfth fact is that the medical profession is not a body that is immune from stupidity. It is subject to the same stupidity as any other profession. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession.

The thirteenth fact is that the medical profession is not a body that is immune from laziness. It is subject to the same laziness as any other profession. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession. The fourteenth fact is that the medical profession is not a body that is immune from sloth. It is subject to the same sloth as any other profession. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession.

The fifteenth fact is that the medical profession is not a body that is immune from idleness. It is subject to the same idleness as any other profession. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession. The sixteenth fact is that the medical profession is not a body that is immune from inactivity. It is subject to the same inactivity as any other profession. This is true of all professions, but it is particularly true of the medical profession.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is in a state of stagnation, and that the government is unable to meet its financial obligations. The report also mentions that the population is suffering from widespread poverty and unemployment. The second part of the report discusses the political situation. It is noted that the government is weak and corrupt, and that there is a lack of political stability. The report also mentions that there are a number of political groups and movements that are active in the country. The third part of the report discusses the social situation. It is noted that there is a high level of illiteracy, and that the health care system is inadequate. The report also mentions that there is a high level of crime and violence in the country. The fourth part of the report discusses the military situation. It is noted that the military is weak and outdated, and that there is a lack of military equipment and supplies. The report also mentions that there are a number of military groups and movements that are active in the country. The fifth part of the report discusses the foreign relations of the country. It is noted that the country has a number of international agreements and treaties, but that it is unable to fulfill its obligations. The report also mentions that there are a number of international organizations and movements that are active in the country. The sixth part of the report discusses the future of the country. It is noted that the country is in a state of crisis, and that there is a need for reform. The report also mentions that there are a number of proposals for reform, but that they are not being implemented. The report concludes by stating that the country is in a state of crisis, and that there is a need for reform.







1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN, LONDON, APRIL 21, 1967, P. 1, C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

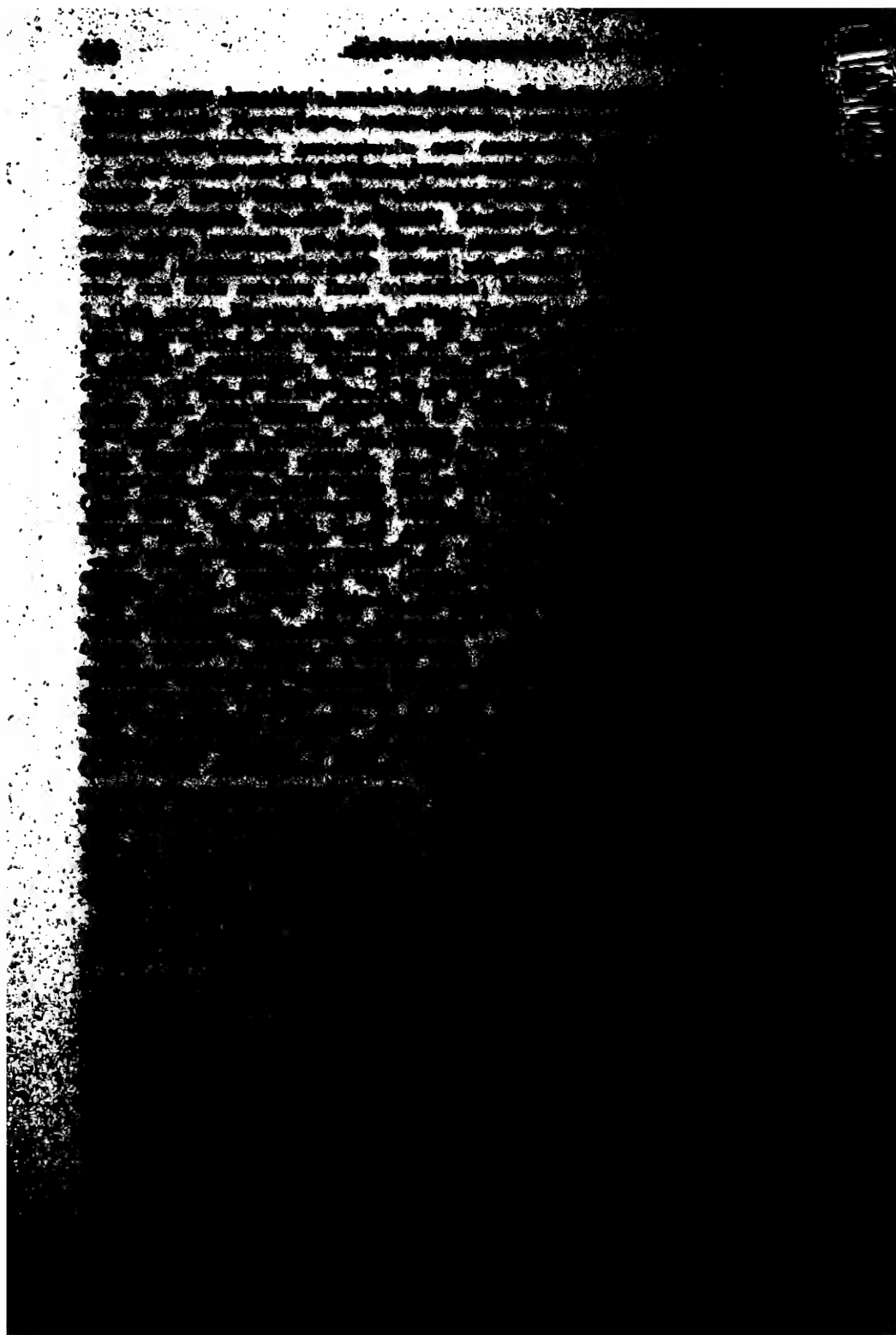
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Terram D, in  $\sphericalangle$  positam (ut cujus locus proximus in  $4^{\circ}$  M), ideo causa una apparentis parvitat<sup>is</sup> epicycli in apogaeo constituti mansit etiam hic in perigaeo, brevis scilicet diametri ellipseos transversae et ipsarum BC, BK; contra Sole in  $\infty$  vel  $\Pi$  apparente, quando Terra in X, Q vel Q,  $\nearrow$ , diameter recta seu apsidum PR, quae est multo longior diametro transversa, obijciatur visui in X vel Q rectius, quasi epicyclus major fuisset factus. Etsi vero altrobique numeri non exacte consentiunt, at facile apparet, observationes Mercurii, a Ptolemaeo conquisitas et quasi emendicatas a veteribus, cum crasse essent annotatae, sic fuisse assumptas, ut quod in uno triente ab apogaeo fiebat, idem etiam in altero triente repraesentari ab hypothesis posset.

*Quae est causa, cur inferiores duo fiant stationarii et denique retrogradi?* Eadem fere, quam affert vetus astronomia, mutatis mutandis. Cum enim eccentrici eorum sint abdit<sup>i</sup> intra Telluris orbitam et velocius percurrent planetae suas orbitas, quam Tellus suam, sit primum in parte eccentrici remotiori a Terra, ut ire videantur in consequentia; viderentur enim id, etiamsi quiescerent ut Sol, propterea quia Terra ex opposito it in consequentia, cujus motus per visus deceptionem ipsis inesse putaretur. Jam vero etiam superant celeritate motum Telluris, igitur multo magis videntur ibi in consequentia ire. Hic igitur causa militat eadem in inferioribus, quae prius in superioribus. At vero in parte eccentrici Terrae propiori retrogradi videntur ideo, quia oppositae circulorum partes, extrinsecus inspectae, motus oppositos habere videntur. Etsi enim tunc etiam Terra fertur una cum ipsis in partes easdem, at illi, quippe inferiores planetae, celeriores sunt Terra, adeo ut majores in suis orbitis arcus diurnos faciant, quam Tellus in sua; quare visionum lineae, quae terminos diurnorum respondentes invicem connectunt, reflectuntur in antecedentia secantque se mutuo post Terram in plaga

Sole aversa. Cum autem hic jam Tellus sit illo situ, quo supra erat superiorum unus, et hic jam planeta inferior illo situ, quo supra Tellus, concitatur igitur iisdem principiis apparentia motus retrogradi. Consequens est igitur, ut sint aliqua loca eccentricorum Veneris et Mercurii, in quibus constituti desinant videri directi et incipiant apparere retrogradi, hoc est fiant stationarii, etsi re vera semper in directum et in consequentia moventur; idem fit visivis parallelis, ut in superioribus planetis.

In schemate superiori (86) stationum sit jam orbis Telluris OP et motus in eo Telluris ex O in P, Q, T. K eodem tempore, quo planeta inferior ex A movetur in C, D, G, sintque planetae arcus diurni in eccentrico AB longiores, quam arcus diurni Telluris in orbita sua OP. Ergo Tellure in O versante, planeta in A, parte circuli remotiore, directus apparet et velox, et velocior quidem Sole, quia visivae OA, PB se mutuo secant circa F, cis centrum orbis magni.

Contra, Tellure in K, planeta in G, parte circuli propiore, majores gradus quam Terra faciens, facit visivas TD, KG, quas intelligo versus partes D, G continuatas usque sub fixas, inclinari ad dextram in antecedentia loci Solis E apparentis. Planeta vero ant<sup>er</sup>ius in H, Terra in I versante, circa IH contingentem, planeta ex H in D motus recta versus Terram I descendit aequiparaturque stanti, cum Terra in I eat; quare sectione visivarum IH supra H cadente, adhuc planeta directus videbitur. At circa T, D lineae visivae TD incedunt parallelae, igitur planeta apparet stationarius.

*Ubi sunt puncta stationum in eccentricis?* Ductis ex S Terra duabus rectis, SB, SC, contingentibus eccentricos inferiorum in B, C, puncta vel arcus stationum semper sunt intra BC, in Venere quidem remotiores a punctis



latitudinem magnam habet, inclinationem parvam, Mercurius inclinationem habet magnam, latitudinem minorem.

*Unde igitur est, quod Ptolemaeus epicyclum hunc a se dictum duplici nomine libratilem fecit, si fixa est inclinatio?* Causa est in ignorato motu Telluris annuo. Nam ipse quidem eandem planetae orbitam est intuitus, quam et nos veluti intuemur, cujus limites cum porrigantur versus certas fixarum partes, constanter ab eclipticae plano declinantes, fit, Terra ipsam undique circumeunte, ut ipsa nunc boreum suum limitem porrigat Telluri, nunc nodos, nunc austrinum. At vero Ptolemaeus hunc nostrum circuitum Telluris transcripserat centro hujus a se dicti epicycli, quod scilicet Terra quiescat, epicyclus vero totius zodiacum annuatim emetiatur centro suo; et in hoc epicyclo punctum illud dixit perigaeum, quod quovis tempore fuit porrectum versus Terram, quasi esset unum, cum re vera omnes ordine partes hujus a se dicti epicycli, nobis eccentrici, successive per accidens perigaeae fiant. Ita factum est, ut Ptolemaeo hoc a se nominatum perigaeum epicycli nunc in borea esset, nunc in ecliptica, nunc in austro.

In schemate Nr. 87. finge eccentrici veri Mercurii PMR limitem boreum esse in R constanter, nodum in K, limitem austrinum in P; circumeat Terra viam TXD. Si igitur Terra est in T, partes ipsi R vicinae reputabuntur perigaeae, cum sint boreales. Si Terra transit in X, partes K circa nodum reputabuntur perigaeae; denique si Terra in D venerit, partes ipsi P vicinae, cum sint australes, censebuntur perigaeae. Qui ergo persuasus est, perigaeum semper esse realiter idem, qui sc. Terrae motum annum in TXD nescit, is persuadebitur, perigaeum epicycli sui PMR librari a borea in austrum et vicissim.

Et ecce argumentum pro motu Telluris annuo circa Solem evidentissimum, supra promissum libro V. fol. 356. Cum enim superiorum eccentrici fixas habeant inclinationes ad eclipticam, cur soli inferiorum eccentrici libriles stateraentur libratione duplici, cum per se omnis libratio orbitarum absurda sit, quia gignit tortuosum planetae iter pro circulari. Quantum igitur probabilitatis habet fixa inclinatio, tantum et motus Telluris inde nanciscitur; quantum vero absurditatis duplex libratio, tantum etiam labascit Telluris immobilitas.

*Num etiam veteres observarunt, borealem Veneris latitudinem esse maximam, australem Mercurii?* Omnino notavit hoc Ptolemaeus eoque tertium in hos planetas introduxit latitudinis elementum, quod appellavit inclinationem eccentrici a se dicti et ipsam quoque libratilem, contra superiorum trium etiamque Lunae exemplum, cujus effectus in Mercurio quidem solus et unicuique hic fuit, ut Mercurii australes latitudines augeret. Quodsi epicyclos suos posuisset inaequaliter circumjectos esse circa punctum, respondens medio Solis loco, ut nos hodie, quos ille epicyclos dicit, eos eccentricos a Sole esse docemus, non opus habuisset illo tertio librationis apparatu. Mercurii enim limes australis est vicinior ejus aphelio P, qui quo longius a Sole exit quam borealis circa R, hoc propius Terram in D venit, cum planeta est retrogradus, quam limes boreus circa R prope Terram in T, planeta similiter retrogrado: hoc igitur et major apparet latitudo australis quam borealis.

*Cur igitur etiam Veneris boreales latitudines majores sunt, cum ejus limes boreus sit in Virgine, vicinus perihelio?* Causa hujus rei in Venere est a superiori diversissima; nimirum si latitudo penderet a sola inclinatione, minor borealis futura fuisset, quia Venus in limite boreo, scilicet in Virgine, minus exit a Sole versus Terram, quam in australi et in Piscibus, vicina ipsi aphelio.





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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion (United Nations, 1994). The United Nations also predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase by 1.5 billion in the next 40 years (United Nations, 1994). The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase by 1.5 billion in the next 40 years (United Nations, 1994).

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar format. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Doe", "Jane Smith", and "Robert Brown", along with their respective addresses.

2. The second part of the document is a series of short, handwritten notes or entries. These notes are written in a cursive script and are arranged in a columnar format. The notes appear to be a list of items or a series of observations, but the specific content is difficult to discern due to the cursive handwriting.

3. The third part of the document is a series of short, handwritten notes or entries. These notes are written in a cursive script and are arranged in a columnar format. The notes appear to be a list of items or a series of observations, but the specific content is difficult to discern due to the cursive handwriting.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the project and identify areas for improvement.

The first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), which has been the most influential of the medical journals in the United States. It was founded in 1883 and has since then published a wide range of medical research, including clinical trials, laboratory studies, and reviews of the literature. The journal is published weekly and is one of the most widely read and cited medical journals in the world.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text visible across the page.]

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1944

# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
1944

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
1944

The first of these is the fact that the number of people who are employed in the manufacturing sector has been declining steadily since the 1970s. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that many manufacturing jobs have been moved to other countries, particularly in Asia and Latin America. This has led to a significant loss of jobs in the manufacturing sector, which has in turn led to a decline in the number of people who are employed in this sector. This has had a significant impact on the economy, as the manufacturing sector is a major source of employment and income. The second factor is the fact that the number of people who are employed in the service sector has been increasing steadily since the 1970s. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that many service jobs have been created in the private sector, particularly in the retail and financial sectors. This has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are employed in the service sector, which has in turn led to a decline in the number of people who are employed in the manufacturing sector. This has had a significant impact on the economy, as the service sector is a major source of employment and income. The third factor is the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector has been declining steadily since the 1970s. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that many public sector jobs have been moved to other countries, particularly in Asia and Latin America. This has led to a significant loss of jobs in the public sector, which has in turn led to a decline in the number of people who are employed in this sector. This has had a significant impact on the economy, as the public sector is a major source of employment and income.

The fourth factor is the fact that the number of people who are employed in the agricultural sector has been declining steadily since the 1970s. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that many agricultural jobs have been moved to other countries, particularly in Asia and Latin America. This has led to a significant loss of jobs in the agricultural sector, which has in turn led to a decline in the number of people who are employed in this sector. This has had a significant impact on the economy, as the agricultural sector is a major source of employment and income. The fifth factor is the fact that the number of people who are employed in the construction sector has been declining steadily since the 1970s. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that many construction jobs have been moved to other countries, particularly in Asia and Latin America. This has led to a significant loss of jobs in the construction sector, which has in turn led to a decline in the number of people who are employed in this sector. This has had a significant impact on the economy, as the construction sector is a major source of employment and income.

The sixth factor is the fact that the number of people who are employed in the health sector has been declining steadily since the 1970s. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that many health jobs have been moved to other countries, particularly in Asia and Latin America. This has led to a significant loss of jobs in the health sector, which has in turn led to a decline in the number of people who are employed in this sector. This has had a significant impact on the economy, as the health sector is a major source of employment and income. The seventh factor is the fact that the number of people who are employed in the education sector has been declining steadily since the 1970s. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that many education jobs have been moved to other countries, particularly in Asia and Latin America. This has led to a significant loss of jobs in the education sector, which has in turn led to a decline in the number of people who are employed in this sector. This has had a significant impact on the economy, as the education sector is a major source of employment and income.



The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the work. It is a summary of the work done during the year, and is intended to give a general impression of the progress of the work. It is not intended to be a detailed account of the work, but rather a summary of the main results. The second part of the report deals with the details of the work. It is a detailed account of the work done during the year, and is intended to give a detailed impression of the progress of the work. It is not intended to be a summary of the main results, but rather a detailed account of the work. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work. It is a summary of the conclusions reached during the year, and is intended to give a general impression of the progress of the work. It is not intended to be a detailed account of the work, but rather a summary of the main results.



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35. The thirty-fifth part of the document is a summary of the situation in the country.

The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of Negroes. This is a fact which has been recognized by the American people for many years. The second fact is that the Negro population is concentrated in the South and in the urban centers of the North. This is a fact which has been recognized by the American people for many years. The third fact is that the Negro population is a source of potential conflict. This is a fact which has been recognized by the American people for many years.

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THE  
OFFICE OF THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO  
JANUARY 10, 1906  
TO THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
LAND COMMISSION  
SACRAMENTO  
SIR:  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours very truly,  
J. D. HARRIS  
Attorney General



angulo DAL, angulus vero CMA vel CPA addi ad compositum ex DAF, FAM et ad DAP, ut anomalia secundo coaequata repræsentetur in angulis sic correctis, a quibus tamen schematis ratio non leviter abhorret, nisi ex C secantes ipsas CA, CM, CP eduxeris, indices loci Lunæ sic secundo æquati, quod videtur intricatius (vide librum V.). Et hujus posterioris usus respectu, cum is congruat ad normam usitatam æquationum in planetis, prior semicirculus, a copula apogaea inceptus ad normam usitatae astronomiæ, censetur habere affectionem subtractoriam, secundus, inceptus a copula perigaea, affectionem adjectoriam.

*Quomodo appellatur locus Lunæ duabus præmissis æquationibus affectus? Respectu secuturæ tertiæ æquationiculæ dicitur locus Lunæ prope verus in Tychonis Progymnasmatibus.*

*Quibus jam legibus utriusque generis et solutæ et menstruæ temporaneæ anomaliae æquationes inter se permiscuntur in unam compositam?*

1. Semper majori parte semicirculorum accumulatur. Id ex eo sequitur, quia dictum est: quo tempore semicirculi, in soluta quidem ascendens et descendens, in menstrua vero ista crescentis et senescentis Lunæ, se mutuo quasi bisecant applicatione terminorum, æquationem menstruam esse plane nullam. Quamprimum igitur est aliqua inæqualitas menstrua, jam plus quadrante est in semicirculo crescentis, communicans ei suam affectionem.

2. In residua parte semicirculorum, ubi sunt affectiones inter se contrariæ, fit subtractio minoris æquationis a majori, et stat jus denominationis seu affectionis ab elemento majori.

3. Quando ergo sunt in copulis apsides, tunc Luna in quadras veniens non menstrua tantum æquatio, sed etiam composita ex duobus elementis fit maxima: sc.  $7^{\circ} 30'$ .

4. Quando apsides in quadras incidunt, tunc toto mense tecnico (et in quantum hoc toto mense naturali verum est) æquationes proveniunt simpliciter, lege solutæ; nec est aliqua menstrua æquatio, qua cum illa permisceatur.

5. Quando apsides sunt locis intermediis, seu in octantibus, eo mense Luna in copulis quidem habet æquationem simplicem, legibus anomaliae solutæ, at in quadris existens, ultra id, quod ei competit legibus solutæ, sortitur etiam particulam de æquatione menstrua, quanta potest illa fieri toto illo mensis technici semisse; denique in apsidas incidens gibba vel corniculata, quibus in punctis carere debuit æquatione ex legibus solutæ, habet tamen aliquam æquationem menstruam; vicissim in medias longitudes gibba vel corniculata veniens, ubi maximam acquirit æquationem lege solutæ, non adjicit tamen maximam menstruam.

*Quæ hinc sequitur inæqualitas partium mensis? Potest semissis mensis a quadra ad quadram excurrere proxime ad dies sedecim, semissis alteri contrahi ad dies tredecim cum dimidio, paulo plus.*

De tertia inæqualitate motus Lunæ in longum, seu de  
Variatione.

*Quomodo differunt inter se in forma inæqualitates menstruæ, temporaneæ hactenus explicata, et stata seu perpetua jam sequens?* 1. Temporaneæ, ut dictum, junctim dependet tam ab apogæo, quam a linea copularum; perpetua dependet a sola linea copularum. 2. Illa oritur ex comparisonem eccentricitatis Lunæ cum plano circuli illuminationis, hæc existit per eundem circulum illuminationis, sed citra respectum eccentricitatis. 3. Illa

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it is the first of its kind since the signing of the Constitution. The President, James Buchanan, is addressing the Congress, and he is doing so in a very formal and dignified manner. He is discussing the state of the Union, and he is discussing the issues that are facing the country at that time. He is also discussing the role of the President, and he is discussing the responsibilities that he has as the President of the United States.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the Vice President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it is the first of its kind since the signing of the Constitution. The Vice President, Andrew Pickens, is addressing the Congress, and he is doing so in a very formal and dignified manner. He is discussing the state of the Union, and he is discussing the issues that are facing the country at that time. He is also discussing the role of the Vice President, and he is discussing the responsibilities that he has as the Vice President of the United States.

3. The third part of the document is a letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it is the first of its kind since the signing of the Constitution. The Speaker, Robert A. Lincoln, is addressing the Congress, and he is doing so in a very formal and dignified manner. He is discussing the state of the Union, and he is discussing the issues that are facing the country at that time. He is also discussing the role of the Speaker, and he is discussing the responsibilities that he has as the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

4. The fourth part of the document is a letter from the President of the Senate to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it is the first of its kind since the signing of the Constitution. The President, Charles Smith, is addressing the Congress, and he is doing so in a very formal and dignified manner. He is discussing the state of the Union, and he is discussing the issues that are facing the country at that time. He is also discussing the role of the President of the Senate, and he is discussing the responsibilities that he has as the President of the Senate.

5. The fifth part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it is the first of its kind since the signing of the Constitution. The President, James Buchanan, is addressing the Congress, and he is doing so in a very formal and dignified manner. He is discussing the state of the Union, and he is discussing the issues that are facing the country at that time. He is also discussing the role of the President, and he is discussing the responsibilities that he has as the President of the United States.







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THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

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Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or concluding sentence.



















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and 1951, resulting in 12,570,000, or 12.57 million, persons.

These are the statistics collected from the 1950 census.

At present, however, the statistics are not available.

There is a large number of persons who are not included in the census.

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enneakaedecaëteris, Arato celebrata, longior 76 annorum, quae fuit Calippii periodus; longissima et accuratissima Hipparchi quatuor Calippicas complectitur, est enim annorum 304, quos intra dies una de rationibus Calippii demitur.

Cum vero enneakaedecaëteris seu periodus Calippica 76 annorum accommodatur ordinationi anni Juliani et observationi Judaici cycli, dierum septenum perpetui, equidem Juliana ratio per se continet cyclum annorum quatuor, quos intra, ut supra in theoria Solis et libro III. est dictum, unus bissextus intercalatur, qui quatuor sumti septies, ut una et bissextus et feria septimanae seu litera dominicalis redeat, conficiunt Solis cyclum dictum annorum 28. In hanc igitur summam ductus numerus annorum novemdecim, cyclus Lunae dictus, conficit periodum annorum 532 politicum, a Dionysio Abbate auctore denominatum; post exactos totidem annos omnes et bissexti et feriae et intercalares menses eodem ordine redeunt, quanquam hic cyclus vitiosus est, quia rationes Calippicas tenet, neglecta correctione Hipparchi, unde plus quam sexagidie rationes Lunae excedit, rationes vero Solis quadriduo.

*Quid potissimum observandum est circa hunc cyclum magnum 532 annorum?* Hujus vitiosi cycli observatione factum est, ut intra 1600 annos ab aequinoctio vero aberrarit sedes ipsi destinata in calendario per dies 12, Lunaque calendarii a Luna coeli per dies 5. Quod cum, qua dabatur, emendarint regna et provinciae plurimae, inde fit, ut inter illos et reliquos, qui tenent rationes antiquas, crebro discrimen paschatis intercedat, unius, quatuor vel 5 septimanarum, quia pascha nonnisi dominica post Lunam decimam quintam, proximam post aequinoctium, celebrari potest.

*Quid est aureus numerus?* Cyclus Lunae, seu numeri novemdecim, adscripti arte singulari ad dies calendarii Juliani literis aureis; hoc nomen acceperunt ab ipso primi auctoris facto. Sunt autem ii numeri indices Lunae primae non semper verissimae, sed usalis seu artificialis, quilibet in illo anno cycli, quem ipse indicat ordine suo.

*Quae ratio fuit, unum annum prae alio primum in decemnovennali cyclo constituendi?* Propinquitas novilunii ad aequinoctium illius temporis, quo haec ordinatio fuit facta, scilicet ante tempora Constantini Magni et ante annum Christi 300, tunc enim aequinoctium fuit in 22. Martii Juliani; ergo quo anno coincidit novilunium in vespere diei 22. Martii, eo anno dies 23. Martii dictus fuit Luna prima isque annus fuit habitus pro primo, ideoque ad 23. Martii stat aureus numerus I.

*Cum autem 28 cycli decemnovennales constituent unum cyclum magnum, quo delectu primus est sumtus, cum quilibet potuisset esse primus?* Is cyclus decemnovennalis fuit primus sumtus, qui ad annum 42. imperii Augusti propius accessit cum suo initio: quia cum Christus anno 15. Tiberii fuerit quasi 30 annorum, ergo demtis his 15 primis Tiberii et ultimis 15 de 57 imperii Augusti venit ad 42. annum imperii Augusti pro nativitate Christi praeter propter. Annus autem, qui die 22. Martii novilunium haberet, proximus huic termino, fuit 45. Julianus seu 44. Augusti. Hic igitur factus est caput cycli magni Dionysiani annorum 532, acciditque pulchro casu, ut ipse esset etiam (vel esse debuerit) bissextilis: ut ita proximo mense post diem intercalatum inciperet annus lunaris, scilicet ab aequinoctio.

*Pro cyclo Lunae sciendo jubent ad annos Christi usuales addere unitatem, a summa abicere omnes cyclos Lunares; quaero, unde constet, Christum natum anno 2. cycli, Juliano 46. et quae circa hoc observanda? Annus*

STATIONER, BAKER, & CARR, MILWAUKEE





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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and the people involved.

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The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This also led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This also led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the establishment of many new settlements in the West. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859 was the second of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the third of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 was the sixth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 was the seventh of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876 was the eighth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878 was the ninth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1880 was the tenth of these discoveries.





THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

1. The Department of Defense is pleased to announce that the

Department has received a grant from the National Science

Foundation for the purpose of conducting research in the

field of defense-related science and technology.

2. The grant is for the purpose of conducting research in the

field of defense-related science and technology.

3. The grant is for the purpose of conducting research in the

field of defense-related science and technology.

4. The grant is for the purpose of conducting research in the

field of defense-related science and technology.

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field of defense-related science and technology.

11. The grant is for the purpose of conducting research in the

field of defense-related science and technology.

12. The grant is for the purpose of conducting research in the

field of defense-related science and technology.

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the [redacted] Office of the [redacted] Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the [redacted] land grant to the [redacted] State of [redacted].

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the work.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves identifying the resources needed, the tasks to be completed, and the timeline for the project.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals, and identifying any lessons learned for future projects.



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Reținerile pentru diagnostic: între 4 și 6 zile  
până la 1 și 3 componente de diagnostic  
până la 1 și 3 componente de diagnostic

The following is a list of the names of the  
 persons who have been appointed to the  
 various committees of the Board of Directors  
 of the City of New York, for the year  
 ending June 30, 1904.

8) *Terrapene carolina* Linnaeus  
Common in the southern part of the State.  
The largest species of the genus.  
The head is brownish yellow, the body is  
brown, the legs are reddish brown.  
The head is covered with small scales,  
the body with large scales, the legs with  
small scales. The head is covered with  
scales, except at the mouth, where the  
*Terrapene carolina* Linnaeus.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and the people involved.

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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



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# EPITOMES ASTRONOMICA

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. The letter is signed by Abraham Lincoln and is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. The letter discusses the state of the Union and the progress of the war against the Confederacy.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1862. The report is signed by William A. Richardson and is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. The report discusses the financial condition of the United States and the progress of the war against the Confederacy.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 3, 1862. The report is signed by Caleb B. Smith and is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. The report discusses the state of the public lands and the progress of the war against the Confederacy.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1862. The report is signed by Gideon Welles and is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. The report discusses the state of the Navy and the progress of the war against the Confederacy.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. The report is signed by Edwin M. Stanton and is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. The report discusses the state of the Army and the progress of the war against the Confederacy.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. The report is signed by Edwin M. Stanton and is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. The report discusses the state of the Army and the progress of the war against the Confederacy.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. The report is signed by Edwin M. Stanton and is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. The report discusses the state of the Army and the progress of the war against the Confederacy.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. The report is signed by Edwin M. Stanton and is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. The report discusses the state of the Army and the progress of the war against the Confederacy.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. The report is signed by Edwin M. Stanton and is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. The report discusses the state of the Army and the progress of the war against the Confederacy.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. The report is signed by Edwin M. Stanton and is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. The report discusses the state of the Army and the progress of the war against the Confederacy.



tam et cujus figurae nomen etiamnum hodie retinet dodecatemorium illud, postquam sidus ipsum, quod nomen initio dederat, potissima parte in vicinum dodecatemorium emigravit. Compositus motus est, qui constat ex duabus partibus, 1) ex motu a fixo puncto in consequentia, 2) ex motu medio principii Arietis dodecatemorii seu sectionis vernae in antecedentia, hoc est qui numeratur a puncto non fixo, sed mobili, scilicet ab aequinoctiali.

*Quantus est vel motus fixarum medius in consequentia, vel praecessio aequinoctiorum media a prima Arietis in antecedentia?* Hipparchus et Ptolemaeus existimarunt, eum inde a Timocharide in 100 annis unum gradum et in 36000 annis totum circulum absolvere. At Tycho Braheus, comparatione sanarum observationum cum Hipparchicis et Albategnianis, in annis 70 paulo plus gradum unum confici statuit. Vide Progym. Tomo I. fol. 253. et seqq. Quare periodus una habebit annos 25410, motus annuus fixarum est  $0' 51''$ .

*Qua via fuit investigatus iste motus?* Simplicissima ratio fuit ista, quod cognita fixae eclipticae vicinae latitudine, observarunt ejus declinationem, latitudinem enim supposuerunt constantem, at declinationem invenerunt variari per secula, vide libro III. fol. 281. Ex declinatione locum ab intersectione collegerunt. Operosioram viam per ☉ et ♀ et ☿ vide libro III. fol. 274 et 276.

*Quid ex praecessione punctorum aequinoctialium redundat in motum Solis rationesque anni?* 1. Cum Sol progrediatur sub fixis, aequinoctialia et tropica puncta retrocedant a fixis, obviantia Soli jam appropinquant: hinc est, quod Sol citius ad tropica veniat, quam ad fixas, cum quibus erant tropica in principio anni. Itaque tropicus annus hinc fit brevior quam sidereus, et per consequens sidera ipsa cum suis emersionibus et occultationibus tempestates anni pristinas deserunt deque aestate in autumnum etc. transeunt. De hac materia est pars ultima libri III.

2. Cumque praecessio tropicorum sit inaequalis, seu parum, secundum hypothesin, seu multum, secundum observata Ptolemaica: hinc etiam anni tropici fiunt nonnihil inaequales, cum sideri sint aequales.

*Nihilne accedit ex motu Solis, quod inaequalitatem annorum adjungit?* Equidem et sidereus et tropicus annus variantur ob progressum apogaei Solis in consequentia, unde fit, ut aliae atque aliae Solis aequationes incidant in puncta aequinoctialia et tropica, et sic sidereus uno, tropicus duobus nominibus fit inaequalis. Verum haec posterior inaequalitas obtinet tantummodo respectu certi annorum initii compensaturque per oppositum initium sumtum. Verbi causa a Ptolemaeo ad nos breviusculus quidem fuit annus tropicus ceteris paribus, vel etiam sidereus, ille ab aequinoctio verno, hic a prima Arietis incipiens, quia prosthaphaeresis adjectoria in principio Arietis hactenus fuit aucta; vicissim verò tanto fuit longior annus ab autumnali aequinoctio ceteris paribus vel a Spicae Virginis conjunctione incipiens, quia in illa parte coeli prosthaphaeresis subtractoria similiter fuit aucta: itaque aestatis longitudo interea crevit, saltem usque ad annum 1260 circiter. Deinde tardissima est periodus hujus anomaliae, excurrit enim ultra 25 millia annorum, quare parum sentitur intra unum millenarium.

*Quomodo differt haec inaequalitas annorum ab aequationis temporis illa parte, quae est ab eadem causa libro III. fol. 261. et Libri VI. parte 1?* Differt ab illa, ut annus a die. Illic enim ostensum est, aequatio Solis quantam longitudinis 24 horarum inaequalitatem causaretur, hic quaeritur, quot









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tempus sum admensus. Praeterea fidendum fuit inconstantiae horologii urbici, quam ipsam tamen folio 390 (II. 371.) in dubio reliqui.

Finis textus: Si loco Tychonicae usurpetur astronomica aequatio, illa plus quam Tycho jubet subtrahere, ita major adhuc fieret menstrua. Sed neque tertia, physica temporis aequatio sufficit; adderet n. tantum 8', restarent adhuc 9½', addenda pro menstrua. Sed de aliarum Solis et Lunae eclipsium testimoniis plura in Hipparcho (III. p. 510 ss.) agam, ut et de iis, quae dissentire deprehenduntur a regula.

3) p. 66. «A. C. 1335. R. Levi librum composuit, quem *Bella Dei* seu defensionem Dei inscripsit, cujus tractatu 5. astronomicas observationes memorat. Ait nempe, suo tempore Spicam et Regulam ea loca in coelo tenuisse, quae secundum Albatagnium illis debebantur, uti narrat Riccius in tractatu de motu octavae sphaerae cap. 45. et Ricciolus Chron. Astron. p. 44.» (Weidleri hist. Astron.)

Quem paulo ante dicit Remus, Prophanus, Hispanus (c. a. 1300), «observationibus coelestibus operam dedit et maximam Solis declinationem indagavit, quam reperit 23° 32'. Auctor etiam est tract. de eclipsibus, it. almanach et tabularum astronomicarum, quae edere voluit Ed. Bernardus.» (W.)

4) p. 68. Spectat his Keplerus, quibus innuit Remi mutatae fidei formulam (cfr. p. 71), verba jocosa, quae in epistolis anni 1619 deprehendimus. Keplerus epistolam d. 31. Aug. 1619, cujus partem supra p. 61. exhibuimus, his incipit verbis: Nobilis et Clarissime Domine Doctor, amice honorande. Responsorias tuas 13. Aug. datas ante octiduum accepi. Quo minus responderem, fuit impedimento editio Ephemeridis, quae plus mihi typographicorum exhibet laborum, quam typographis ipsis, quamvis typos proprios habeam domi meae. Alter labor extrusio exemplarium Francofurtum, cujus causa et praemisi tres paginas in classe funaria (tu mihi dicito aliud vocabulum, quo exprimam cine ~~hete~~ ~~Rauc~~) et postridie summi quartam, ut primum a proelo siccata fuit; et cum in navem venissem duobus abhinc (Lincto) milliaribus invenissemque baptisae mea exemplaria a nocturno Jove, triduum siccando inserendisque paginis insumsi, dum interim Aschavium ventum. Et denique, ut habeas quod rideas, tertius dies Aschavii consumtus exterminandis aliquot centuriis pediculorum, qui me per noctem in navi invaserant.

Ad haec respondit Remus: De pediculis risum mihi non inanem movisti; ego ipse in Inquisitione Romana aliquando tot interfecti, quot habet sinus ordinarius 5 cypris figuras.

5) p. 91. Vol. XIV. Mss. Pulkov. totum Marti dicatum, majorem partem foliorum signatam habet manu Kepleri numeris ordine se excipientibus (immixtis vero haud paucis sine ulla signatione). Numeri hi continentur usque ad 539, et folia illis signata exhibent studia Kepleri ad Comment. Martis pertinentia. Paulo post novam incipit numerorum seriem, quam verbis supra positus dicit. Fol. 51. haec occurrunt, quae, quamvis parum dilucida sint, tamen non plane rejicienda censuimus.

A. 1624. 29. Febr.

Post finem harum paginarum sequuntur duae paginae, in quibus observationes veterum summa cura tractantur. Apparuit autem, si longitudinem veram eccentrici ☿ in creatione statuum in 0° ☿, me incedere medium inter observationem Dionysii et observata Ptolemaei. Hinc aliud consilium occurrit: an, si libertatem retineamus, aphelium ad tempora veterum locandi, nec id assumamus ex acronychia Ptolemaei triga, possimus tenere simul et Dionysianam et Ptolemaicam illam, ubi observatus ☿ in ☿ ☿?

Primo perpendantur observationum circumstantiae. In Dionysiana anomalia media ☿ est circiter 71°, aequatio pene ad 11° excurrit; nec valde mutatur luxatione parva aphelii. In Ptolemaica est anomalia media 133° circiter, aequatio iterum valde magna, nec multo minor priori; utraque in semicirculo descendenti, sed illa in quadrante superiori, haec in inferiori. Ergo si retroagam aphelium auctis anomalis, tunc prioris loci prosthaphaeresis augetur, posterioris minuitur, cumque sint subtrahendae ibi, retroagitur ☿, hic promovetur. Compensata vero hic promotione per subtractionem de motu medio, duobus ille nominibus retroagitur, hic manet suo loco. Inter-

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*[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to poor scan quality. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document.]*

Exhibition the objects of the Exhibition, Tom. I. presents

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any areas for improvement.

100







1. The first of these is the fact that the  
2. United States has a large and growing  
3. population of people who are of  
4. Mexican descent. This population is  
5. concentrated in the southwestern  
6. states, particularly in California,  
7. Arizona, and New Mexico. It is  
8. estimated that there are over 10  
9. million people of Mexican descent  
10. in the United States.

2. The second of these is the fact that  
11. the United States has a large and  
12. growing population of people who are  
13. of Puerto Rican descent. This  
14. population is concentrated in the  
15. northeastern states, particularly  
16. in New York, New Jersey, and  
17. Connecticut. It is estimated that  
18. there are over 3 million people of  
19. Puerto Rican descent in the United  
20. States.

3. The third of these is the fact that  
21. the United States has a large and  
22. growing population of people who are  
23. of Cuban descent. This population  
24. is concentrated in the state of  
25. Florida. It is estimated that there  
26. are over 1 million people of Cuban  
27. descent in the United States.

4. The fourth of these is the fact that  
28. the United States has a large and  
29. growing population of people who are  
30. of Vietnamese descent. This  
31. population is concentrated in the  
32. state of California. It is estimated  
33. that there are over 1 million people  
34. of Vietnamese descent in the United  
35. States.

5. The fifth of these is the fact that  
36. the United States has a large and  
37. growing population of people who are  
38. of Korean descent. This population  
39. is concentrated in the state of  
40. California. It is estimated that  
41. there are over 1 million people of  
42. Korean descent in the United States.

6. The sixth of these is the fact that  
43. the United States has a large and  
44. growing population of people who are  
45. of Japanese descent. This  
46. population is concentrated in the  
47. state of California. It is estimated  
48. that there are over 1 million people  
49. of Japanese descent in the United  
50. States.

7. The seventh of these is the fact that  
51. the United States has a large and  
52. growing population of people who are  
53. of Chinese descent. This  
54. population is concentrated in the  
55. state of California. It is estimated  
56. that there are over 1 million people  
57. of Chinese descent in the United  
58. States.

8. The eighth of these is the fact that  
59. the United States has a large and  
60. growing population of people who are  
61. of Indian descent. This  
62. population is concentrated in the  
63. state of California. It is estimated  
64. that there are over 1 million people  
65. of Indian descent in the United  
66. States.

84) p. 240. Tabulam ascensionum obliquarum etc. videbis fol. 244. subjunctam. In Tab. Rudolphinis illa tabula omissa est, tabula vero «anguli orientis», ad altitudines poli 90 (a 1° in 90°) computata, satis proluxa exstat. Cur omiserit tabulam asc. obliq., hanc dicit causam Keplerus: In doctrina sphaerica de primo motu per dati puncti eclipticae vel stellae declinationem computari solet differentia ascensionalis, ut ea cum asc. recta ejus puncti composita constituat asc. obliquam. Solent autem asc. obliquae describi per singulos gradus alt. poli, ut, dato puncto aequatoris oriente, possit excerpti punctum eclipticae coariens.

Etsi vero non tantum stellarum fixarum ortus, occasus, emersiones occultationesque, sed etiam calculus eclipsium Solis totam hanc partem doctrinae sphaericae varie usurpant, nec loca terrarum, quibus obvenit quaelibet phasis eclipsios, sine asc. obliquis, nec parallaxes sine notione gradus orientis computari possunt. non fuerunt tamen tabulae directionum Regiomontani, non, qui eas continuavit, Reinholdi, in hoc etiam opus transscribendae, cum eas dudum Maginus in suo „Primo Mobili“ repetierit existentque vulgo exemplaria, quae quis ad calculum eclipsium secundum tabularum istarum praeceptiones adhibeat.

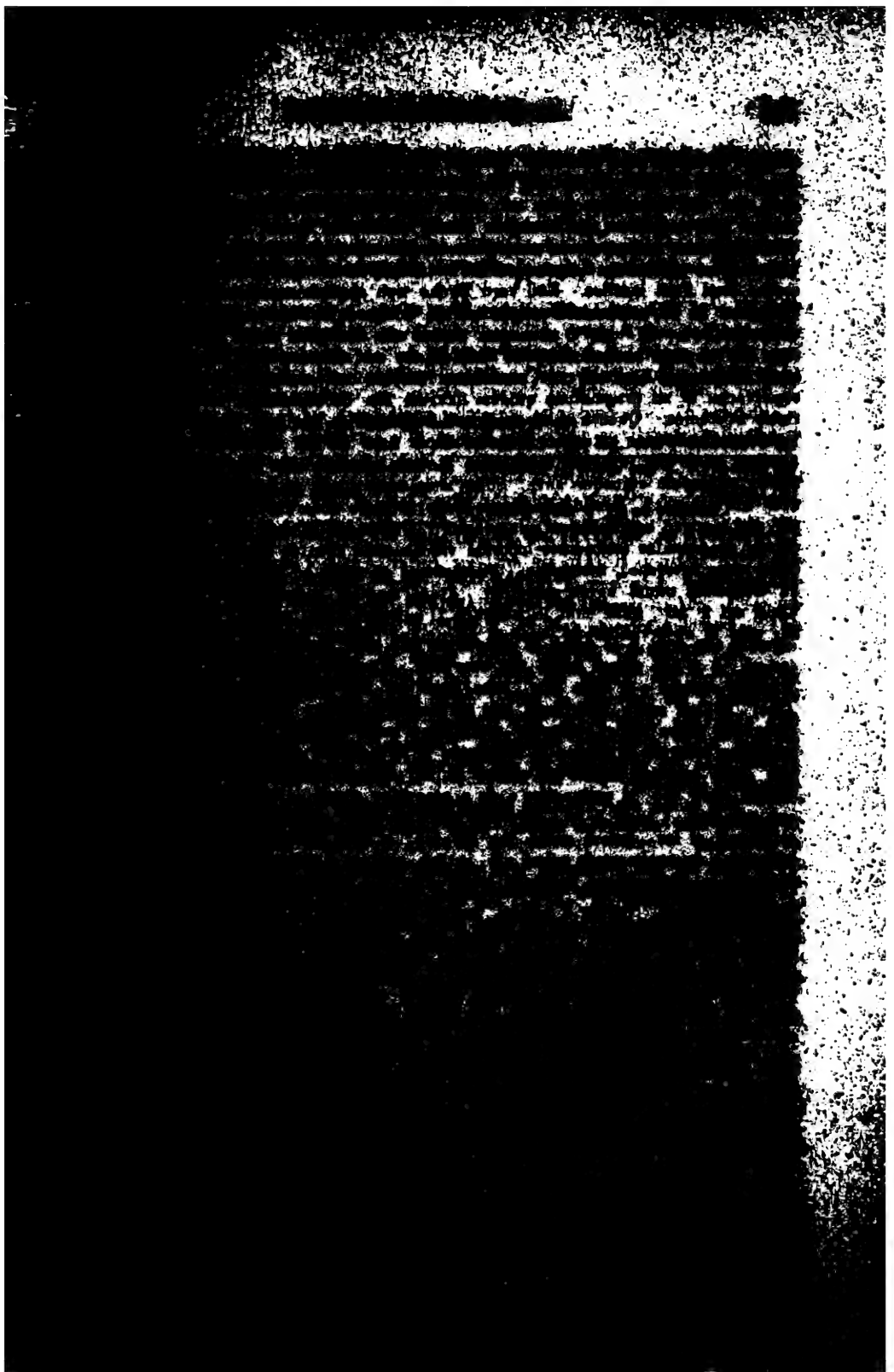
His addit Keplerus «ut hic defectus ex nonnulla parte compensaretur», «praecepta»: 1) Dato puncto sphaerae quocunque, ejusque declinatione ab aequatore, indagare ejus amplitudinem ortivam (cfr. p. 225.). 2) Datis iisdem, indagare differentiam ascensionalem (cfr. p. 236.). 3) Data alt. poli, per dati loci Solis differentiam ascensionalem indagare tempus semidiurnum et seminocturnum adeoque diei artificialis longitudinem. 4) Data longitudine diei aestivae longissimae, invenire altitudinem poli. Solvit problemata 1. et 2. eadem ratione qua in Epitome locis citatis, hoc solummodo mutato, ut pro numeris eorum logarithmos adhibeat. Jam describens tabulam suam anguli orientis, haec affert Keplerus historica: Haec pars doctrinae sphaericae desideratur in Tabulis Directionum Regiomontani et Reinholdi, cum tamen summe nobis necessaria sit ad doctrinam parallaxium, ut eam ego in parte Astronomiae Optica ante annos jam 21 tradidi demonstrationibusque roboravi. Copernicus quidem breve hujus tabulae rudimentum in opere Revolutionum exhibuit, quod miror non transsumtum a Reinholdo in suas Prutenicas excultumque ut cetera fuisse. Partem igitur Rudolphinarum non parvam constituit horum angulorum tabula, ad omnes gradus alt. poli borei computata.

In Epitomes Astr. Cop. frontispicio (tabulae in editione priori insertae sunt inter epistolam dedicatorem et indicem) specimen exhibui asc. obliquae et anguli orientis conjunctorum, multo sane concinnius, ut in qua conjunctione conformitas aliqua est cum tab. asc. rectae, declinationis et angulorum eclipticae cum meridiano, simul et arcum contrapositionum asc. junctae implent circulum. Poterit haec conjunctio, si quando recudentur tabulae primi motus, continuari per omnes gradus alt. poli, poterit interseri et amplitudo ortiva vice declinationum; poterunt denique anguli ipsi in arcibus numeris exprimi usitatis scrupulosius, ut illos habeo computatos in chartis. In hoc opere sufficere visa est forma haec qualiscunque compendio servitura.

His subjungit Keplerus «praecepta», adhibita sua tabula «anguli orientis»: 1) dato puncto eclipticae oriente et altitudine poli, 2) data asc. obliqua eclipticae et alt. aequatoris, angulum inquirere. 3) Dato puncto eclipticae oriente, per ejus cum horizonte constitutum angulum indagare asc. obliquam. 4) Punctum eclipticae oriens per angulum et asc. obliquam inquirere.

5) Per solos logarithmos, sine ullis aliis tabulis computare et angulum orientis et una ipsum punctum oriens, ex data asc. obliqua, universaliter et exacte:

Primum observa casus, alterutrum ex punctis aequinoctialibus, quod est supra horizontem, in quo coeli quadrante sit. Nam si id est in orientali, gradus oriens est quaerendus seu arcus ab aequinoctio sublimi ad ortum usque; sin in occiduo, gradus occidens quaeritur seu arcus eclipticae a puncto occidente usque ad aequinoctium sublimi; utroque casu arcus aequatoris respondens adhibetur. Hujus enim log. additus log. alt. aequatoris constituit log. altitudinis illius aequinoctialis puncti. Et hujus antilogarithmus (log. cos.) ablatus ab antilog. aequatoris relinquit log. anguli inter aequatorem et verticalem, qui per aequinoctium ducitur. Huic angulo obliquitas eclipticae additur, si 0° ∨ est ad ortum vel 0° ∟ ad occasum; aufertur, si 0° ∟ est ad ortum





ticae et constanti et Tychonica. Causas habeo utriusque facti idoneas. Nam primo, quod attinet variationem obliquitatis, scio, Reinholdum in Prutenicis excessum adiecisse tam declinationibus quam asc. rectis pro obliquitate maxima, et docuisse venari partem proportionalem per scrupula secularia. Verum Tycho Braheus, primus istarum tabularum auctor, jam dudum formam illam Copernicanam motus obliquitatis refutavit ab experientia, itaque convulsa est illa politia scrupulorum, sine quibus excessus dicti sunt inutiles. Etsi vero Tycho non negavit omnino, maiorem fuisse sub Ptolemaeo et Hipparcho obliquitatem, illud tamen deprehendit, fixas stellas hanc variationem non unâ subire: non enim fixam esse sub fixis stellis eclipticam, ut unâ cum illis ab aequinoctiali discedat accedatque, sed solam eclipticam et a fixis stellis et ab aequinoctiali abnuere vel annuere. Hoc vero si sic est, jam penitus inutilis et supervacua fit ad pragmatiam quidem fixarum illa declinationum et ascensionum variatio Prutenica. Quanta enim conficitur declinatio et ascensio alicujus fixae per obliquitatem eclipticae vetustam latitudinemque fixae ab illa vetustam, tanta omnino fit utraque etiam per utrasque modernas. Restat igitur unicus Sol, qui centro suo describit eclipticam cujusque aevi. Solis vero ascensiones et declinationes, quaeso, cui usui exquiruntur? Per declinationes Solis latitudo locorum exploratur hodie, olim per diei aestivae longitudinem quaerebatur. Quicunque modus fuerit adhibitus, omnes veteris geographiae latitudines locorum vtiolosissimae sunt et crassae admodum et plena quasi vola, *ὀλοσχερές*, admensae. Ascensiones spectant ad aequationem temporis, ubi 15' conficiunt unum horae minutum. Atqui maxima ascensionum differentia in 17° Tauri est 5' 16'', quae sunt in tempore 21'', triens unius minuti, res plane insensibilis; cum in observationibus veterum plerumque trientes horarum sint in dubio.

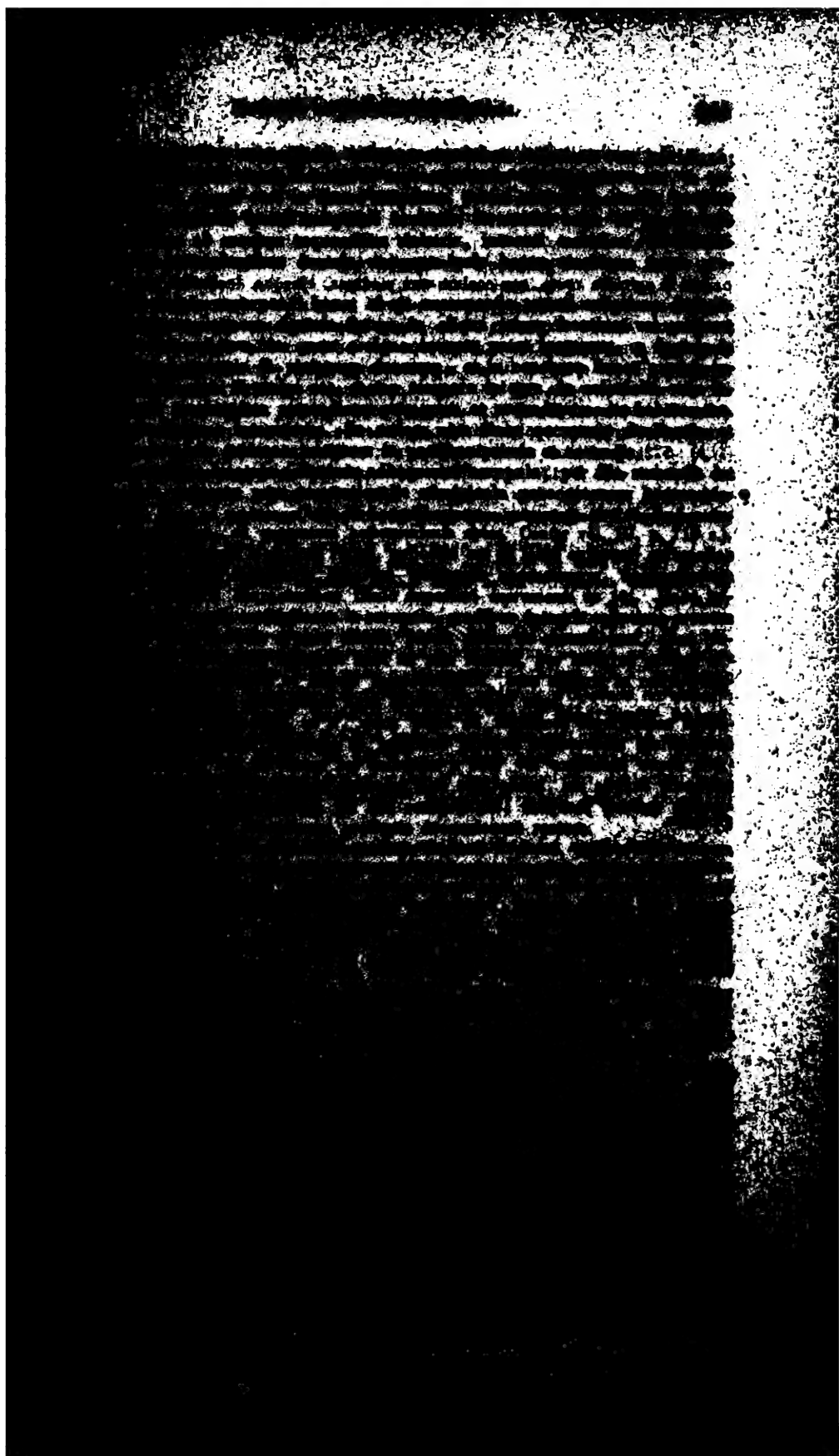
Sed caput rei nondum attigi; ipsam sc. obliquitatem eclipticae olim fuisse maiorem, res non tantum est dubia, sed validis argumentis ex ipsis veterum observationibus a me convulsa et procul dubio plane falsa. Si tamen olim major est futura obliquitatis quam hodie, ejus equidem rei praevidendae facultate caremus, nec regulam igitur confingere possumus. Prospiciat itaque sibi aetas quaelibet ipsa in constituenda sua obliquitate, et nos pro omni aevo astronomico exacto contenti erimus obliquitate hodierna.

Jam causas affert Keplerus, quibus motus Tychonis obliquitatem eclipticae assumserit et quid in hac corrigendum censeat, quem locum annotatione 29. praemissa proposuimus, et sic pergit.

Hoc ubi jam praemoniti artis studiosi intellexerint, existimabunt, etiam hanc Tychonicam declinationem eclipticae fuisse corrigendam adque meam Solis parallaxin accommodandam. Verum ii sciant, unicum scrupulum in altitudine Solis meridianae aestiva tantae subtilitatis observationem esse, ut rarissime duo observandi actus intra mensuram unius scrupuli consentiant. In dubio igitur valuerunt apud me praepudicia pro obliquitate majuscula, valuit metus, ne nodum in scirpo quaesivisse aut omnem Tychonis astronomiam a fundamentis studio inhonesto convellere voluisse viderer, nulla ad hoc necessitate compulsus, nulla liquidae veritatis cura sollicitatus.

Haec praefari oportuit, nunc modum excerptendi docebo. Observet igitur calculator, tabulae partes esse tres, sicuti 3 signa quadrantem constituunt. Earum duae arctius inter se sunt junctae, communes habentes titulos frontis et calcis, praeterquam signorum ipsorum, quae ibi sunt inserta, ubi cujusque ordo graduum incipit; tertia pars (signi tertii) excrevit in sequens folium eoque sola ibi suos titulos frontis et calcis est nacta.

Conjunxi autem semicirculos, a punctis aequinoctialibus inceptos, signa sc. opposita primorum quadrantum superposita singulis tabulae partibus, cum ordine graduum ad sinistram descendente et signa ultimarum quadrantum supposita cum ordine graduum ad dextram ascendente, sic ut gradus antiscii occurrant in eadem linea, alter in dextro, alter in sinistro margine. In cujuslibet junctorum signorum columella ordinantur ascensionum rectorum tempora saltem integra, quibus ad latus adstat columella, communes exhibens utriusque semicirculi temporum integrorum appendices in scrupulis primis et secundis. In medio utrorumque quadrantum interjeci columellas



Si punctum eclipticae fuisset oppositum  $0^{\circ}$   $\eta\mu$ , omnia mansissent eadem, solum asc. rectae gradus seu tempora pro 332 fuissent 152; ex columella sc., cui signum  $\eta\mu$  suppositum; et declinatio fuisset intelligenda septentrionalis, ut signum  $\eta\mu$ . Denique angulus fuisset ad dextram meridiani, in signo quippe descendente, formatus ab arcu antecedenti.

Sed usu venit etiam, ut data asc. recta sit excerptendus arcus eclipticae co-orientis in sphaera recta, seu coelum una medians, ejusque declinatio etc. Tunc quaere dati arcus aequatorii seu asc. rectae tempora integra (v. c. detur asc. recta  $332^{\circ} 13' 9''$ , in margine dextro respondet  $0^{\circ}$ ) in aliqua columellarum, ejusque signum superstans (in primo semicirculo), seu substans (in secundo) exscribe (hic X), nec non gradum integrum ( $0^{\circ}$ ) in ejusdem lineae margine competenti. Deinde compara scrupula datae ascensionis adhaerentia ( $13' 9''$ ) cum appendice scrupularia temporum integrorum in columella communi ( $6' 17''$ ), minusque a majori aufer, differentiam ( $6' 52''$ ) in secunda converte et apposita cyphra divide per laterale tabulae incrementum vel decrementum ( $4120 : 572$ ), prodibunt scrupula prima ( $7'$ , residua sunt 116, quae sunt ad 572 ut 12 ad 60, est ergo  $7' 12''$  appendix), apponenda ad exscriptum gradum integrum, si major fuit appendix data ( $0^{\circ} 7' 12''$  X); subtrahenda, si minor. De scrupulosiori secundorum collectione supervacuum est verbosius agere.

36) p. 250. Maestlinus, quamvis in Epitome sua neget Terrae motum (cfr. annot. 15), ea tamen, quae ad probandos coelestes motus faciebant, libenter e Copernico et Tabulis Prutenicis desumpsit. Locus quem spectat Keplerus exstat in Epitomes editione anni 1610. pag. 263.

37) p. 272. In Tab. Rud. praeceptorum cap. 34. haec deprehendimus: Cum res dubia sit, an omnino mutetur obliquitas eclipticae successu seculorum, et si mutatur, quo igitur id fiat modo, qua quantitate: sciat igitur astronomus, ad calculum motus planetarum accessurus, nullam illi objectum iri remoram, nullum impedimentum, sive maxime totum hunc locum praetereat intactum, usus obliquitate eclipticae tanta, quantum hodierno tempore dimensi sunt artifices praestantissimi,  $23^{\circ} 31' 30''$ , vel per nostram diminutam Solis parallaxin  $23^{\circ} 30' 30''$ : quasi haec quantitas sit perpetua. Haec causa est, cur locum hunc in finem totius operis rejecerim, qui in Copernico et Prutenicis occupat ipsum vestibulum, tanquam praecipuum totius operis emblema et gloriatio.

Si cui tamen lubet etiam hunc tentare calculum, sciat igitur, quinque ejus formas in his tabulis proponi, quarum prima sequitur fidem observationum Eratosthenis. quem secutus est Hipparchus, confirmavit observando Ptolemaeus, ut ipse quidem affirmat. In ea confirmanda minimum aliquid indultum a me fuit electioni epochae creationis. Secunda forma e contrario assumpsit omnia ex speculationibus a priori, quibus tamen lucem praetulerunt eminus observationes Eratosthenis et Ptolemaei. Tertia, quarta et quinta sunt mixtae; quae cum omnes partes speculationis tueri non possent, retentis igitur aliquibus partibus, quae majorem in speculando verisimilitudinem habere videbantur, ceteras partes ex veterum observationibus, cum archetypica speculatione conjunctis, necessitate demonstrationum eliciunt.

Circa has igitur 5 formas diligenter est attendendum computatori, quamnam initio sibi proposuerit sequendam: ejus enim tramite pergere debet ad finem usque calculi. In omnibus 5 formis commune hoc est, quod supponitur circa polum *clae regiae* seu eclipticae mediae circellus aliquis, in quo polus eclipticae temporariae circumbeat aequaliter contra signorum ordinem, vel saltem in ejus circelli diametro, quae coluri solstitiorum particula est, libretur rursum prorsumque. Dividitur autem circellus iste more reliquorum in  $360^{\circ}$  etc. Principium numerationis fit a puncto, quod est ab aequatoris polo remotissimum, et progreditur numeratio in antecedentia signorum, et in hoc sic diviso circello numeratur argumentum obliquitatis in omnibus 5 formis. (Quae sequuntur, leguntur annot. 94.)

38) p. 277. 1. Sit stellarum (I et D) distantia  $41^{\circ}$ , IC et DL  $30^{\circ}$ ,  $40^{\circ}$  earum declinationes, quare  $PI = 90^{\circ} - 30^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$ ,  $PD = 90^{\circ} - 40^{\circ} = 50^{\circ}$ , erit

**Abstract**

DR. 9,816,001 - 10-10-68 - C. H. D.

The following information was obtained from the records of the  
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The image is a high-contrast, black and white scan of a textured surface, likely a book cover or endpaper. The texture is dense and grainy, with a dark, irregular border on the left side. The overall appearance is that of a heavily worn or aged material, with a mottled pattern of light and dark areas. There are no discernible text or figures.

Hic notamus, correxisse nos textum, in quo prodit diff. long.  $32^{\circ} 25'$  assumpto falso sinu anguli  $84^{\circ} 29' = 99689$  pro 99537. Deinde verba Kepleri *addantur ob diversas lat.* etc. non tantum ad ipsius calculi formam, sed etiam ad nostram referenda sunt, quia cos.  $96^{\circ} 31'$  negativus est, quare productum totum negativum fit ejusque subtractio per additionem absolvitur.

41) p. 280. Ut probemus Kepleri calculum, repetimus eum ratione usitata: sit stellae S latitudo SI =  $61^{\circ} 47' 30''$ , ejusdem declinatio SN =  $38^{\circ} 28'$ . Deinde data est distantia polorum PE =  $23^{\circ} 31' 30''$ , quare

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \cos. PES = \cos. IC = \frac{\sin. SN - \cos. PE. \sin. SI}{\sin. PE. \cos. SI} & ; & \log. \cos. PE = 9,9623153 \\ & & \log. \sin. SI = 9,9450916 \\ \sin. SN = 0,62206 & & Summa = 0,9074069 - 1 \\ N. 0,9074069 - 1 = 0,80799 & & 9,9936481 = \log. \cos. 9^{\circ} 47' \\ & & \log. \sin. PE = 9,6011352 \\ & & \log. \cos. SI = 9,6745662 \\ & & Summa = 0,2757014 - 1 \\ & & \log. 0,18593 = 0,2693495 - 1 \\ & & Diff. = 0,9936481 - 1 \end{array}$$

Cum vero denominator fractionis negativus fiat, erit tota fractio negativa, ergo angulus PES obtusus, =  $180^{\circ} - 9^{\circ} 47' = 170^{\circ} 13'$ .

42) p. 283. De „occultatione et emersione ex radiis Solis, quos occasus ortusque heliacos et ab usu frequenti generis voce poetico appellat“ Tab. Rud. haec afferunt: Ptolemaeus singulis planetis (singulisque classibus fixarum stellarum) suas assignavit profunditates Solis sub horizonte in circulo verticali; quam profunditatem si Sol obtineat sub horizonte, stella in ipso horizonte posita videri vel incipiat vel desinat. Has metas secutus Reinholdus in Prutenicis, ultimam omnium tabulam dedit arcum inter loca Solis et planetae, qui articulos ipsos repraesentent harum phasium. At cum arcus illi mediam quodammodo viam incedant inter extrema, nullam habentes rationem latitudinis planetarum, sitque tabella accommodata ad unum solum clima et ad ipsa signorum initia (quod non diffitetur Reinholdus eoque uberiores brevi tabulas se editurum fuit pollicitus), tabulam illam ipse mihi non censui exprimendam nec in plures tabulas multiplicandam. Nam cui id bono facerem, cum hae metae Ptolemaicae non possint esse per omnia climata eadem? Quo enim altior est polus, hoc major fit amplitudo ortiva, hoc longius ab invicem secundum horizontem distant Sol et planeta emergens vel disprens. At quo longius ad latus secedit planeta a loco horizontis, claritate Solis illustrato, hoc facilius in conspectum venit suoapte lumine. Quae eadem objectio et in fixis stellis diversarum declinationum valet, etiam sub eodem climate.

Inprimis in inferioribus, Venere et Mercurio, longe minor Solis profunditas requiritur, ut ii vesperi occultentur aut mane appareant, quia tunc tenent partes orbium propiores Terrae apparentque majores, quam si mane occultentur, vesperi emergant. Adeoque Venus crebro emicat etiam interdum, quando Sol non in profundum horizontis demersus, sed supra eum elevatus est.

His tamen dissimulatis objectionibus et supposita Ptolemaei traditione pro vera, jam tabulas has omissas penso ego usu tabulae anguli orientis, cujus usus in praesenti praecepto necessarius est. Primo per locum long. et lat. stellae vel planetae quaere punctum eclipticae cooriens, aut si de tardiorum occultatione vel velociorum emersione quaeritur, per oppositam long. et oppositam lat. quaere punctum cooriens, cujus oppositum punctum erit stellae cooccidens. Deinde deprome ex tabulis cujusque sideris profunditatem Solis, congruentem apparitioni vel occultationi cujusque planetae, per quam computa arcum eclipticae inter Solem et horizontem. Hunc arcum adde puncto eclipticae, quod cooritur sideri, pro indaganda apparitione ejus vel occultatione matutina, aufer puncto cooccidenti pro occultatione vel apparitione ejus vespertina: constituta sic erit meta Soli, quam si is tunc obtineat, sidus apparere vel incipit vel desinit. Sin autem Sol sit extra has metas, ut discernatur, praecesseritne conditio an secutura sit, recurrendum est ad diurnos Solis et planetae. Nam si major fuerit diurnus Solis in consequentia (ut in comparatione fixarum, quae diurno carent, et planetarum superiorum semper, inferiorum vero ab eorum elongatione maxima prima per totum tempus retrogradationis usque ad secundam), tunc valet haec regula: cum

43) p. 287. Ad Kepleri problema ejusque solutionem haec notamus. In fig. 50. circulus HO representat horizontem, V verticem, AQ aequatorem, P polum, ES eclipticam. S Solem in  $0^{\circ}$   $\zeta$ , quare ES =  $90^{\circ}$ , SET =  $23^{\circ}$   $31'$   $30''$  ejusque mensura arcus ST, ejus complementum arcus LS, «depressio» Solis est arcus RS isque sit  $12^{\circ}$ , ejus compl.  $78^{\circ}$  = arc. NS. Denique data alt. poli  $48^{\circ}$   $16'$ , erit VP vel LN =  $41^{\circ}$   $44'$ . Jam in

$$\text{Diff. ascensionalis} = 8^{\circ} 28' \text{ (QT)}$$

Tang. TB = tg.  $41^{\circ} 44'$ . sin.  $8^{\circ} 28'$ ; TB =  $7^{\circ} 29'$ .

ergo  $\sin. x = \cot. 54^{\circ}. \operatorname{tg}. 17^{\circ}$ , hoc est arcus differentiae asc. =  $12^{\circ} 50'$   
 $= \cot. 54^{\circ}. \operatorname{tg}. 7^{\circ} 22'$  " " " " " " =  $5^{\circ} 28'$

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to develop a plan. This involves setting goals, identifying resources, and determining the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem.

3. The third step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress.

4. The final step is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the solution and making adjustments as needed.

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1. 凡在本行开立存款账户的客户，均可向本行申请开立支票。

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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*Journal of Management Studies*, 19(6), 701-718.

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The first of these is the fact that the  
government has been unable to  
maintain a stable currency. This  
has led to a loss of confidence  
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loss of faith in the future of  
the country. The second is the  
fact that the government has  
been unable to maintain a  
stable economy. This has led to  
a loss of confidence in the  
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The third is the fact that the  
government has been unable to  
maintain a stable political  
system. This has led to a loss  
of confidence in the government  
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The fourth is the fact that the  
government has been unable to  
maintain a stable social system.  
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confidence in the government and  
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fact that the government has  
been unable to maintain a  
stable cultural system. This has  
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The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, followed by a list of names and addresses. The list of names and addresses is as follows:

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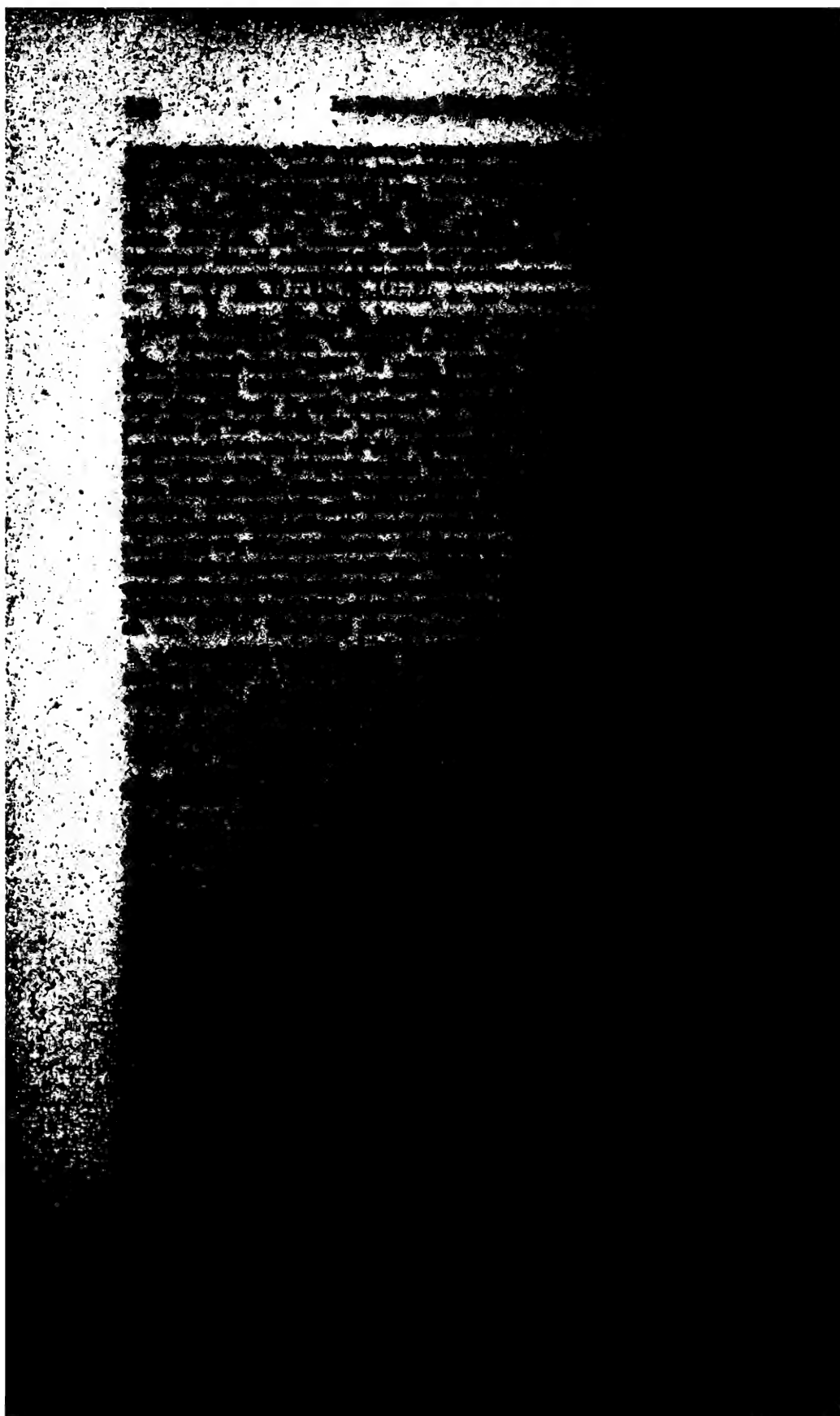
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The following information was obtained from the records of the [redacted] Office, dated [redacted].

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, but the spirit of the American people was one of resilience and determination. They fought for their rights and their freedom, and in the end, they won. The United States emerged as a nation of unparalleled strength and influence, a beacon of hope and a model for the world.

The story of the United States is a story of many firsts. It is a story of the first settlers who came to the Americas, of the first revolution, of the first constitution, of the first president. It is a story of the first steps towards a better future, of the first dreams of a more perfect union. The United States has always been a land of firsts, a land of pioneers and visionaries. It is a land where the impossible has become possible, where the dream of a better world has become a reality.

The history of the United States is a story of progress and achievement. It is a story of the great inventions, the great discoveries, the great accomplishments. It is a story of the men and women who have shaped the course of the nation, of the leaders who have guided the people through the darkest of times. The United States has always been a land of progress, a land of innovation and discovery. It is a land where the future has always been within reach, where the dream of a better world has always been a reality.

The history of the United States is a story of unity and strength. It is a story of the people who have come from all over the world, of the people who have brought with them their own cultures, their own traditions, their own dreams. The United States has always been a land of unity, a land of people who have come together to build a better future. It is a land where the strength of the people is the strength of the nation, where the unity of the people is the unity of the world.

The history of the United States is a story of hope and faith. It is a story of the people who have believed in a better future, of the people who have fought for a more perfect union. The United States has always been a land of hope, a land of faith and belief. It is a land where the dream of a better world has always been a reality, where the hope of a better future has always been a reality.





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the following table, the results of the study are presented. The first column shows the number of cases of each type of cancer, and the second column shows the number of cases of each type of cancer which were cured. The third column shows the number of cases of each type of cancer which were not cured. The fourth column shows the number of cases of each type of cancer which were cured and the number of cases of each type of cancer which were not cured.

The results of the study are as follows: The number of cases of each type of cancer is as follows: The number of cases of each type of cancer which were cured is as follows: The number of cases of each type of cancer which were not cured is as follows: The number of cases of each type of cancer which were cured and the number of cases of each type of cancer which were not cured is as follows:

The results of the study are as follows: The number of cases of each type of cancer is as follows: The number of cases of each type of cancer which were cured is as follows: The number of cases of each type of cancer which were not cured is as follows: The number of cases of each type of cancer which were cured and the number of cases of each type of cancer which were not cured is as follows:

The results of the study are as follows: The number of cases of each type of cancer is as follows: The number of cases of each type of cancer which were cured is as follows: The number of cases of each type of cancer which were not cured is as follows: The number of cases of each type of cancer which were cured and the number of cases of each type of cancer which were not cured is as follows:



**SECRET**



The American Medical Association is a national organization of medical professionals. It is the largest and most influential of the medical organizations in the United States. The Association's primary purpose is to advance the interests of the medical profession and the public. It does this through a variety of activities, including the publication of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the organization of medical conferences, and the provision of medical education and research. The Association also advocates for the interests of the medical profession in the legislative and executive branches of the federal government. The Journal of the American Medical Association is a peer-reviewed medical journal that publishes original research, clinical studies, and reviews of the literature. It is one of the most important sources of information for medical professionals and the public. The Journal is published weekly, except for a few issues that are published bi-weekly. The Journal is available in both print and electronic formats. The print version is published in a large, hardcover format, while the electronic version is available online. The Journal is a valuable resource for medical professionals and the public alike. It provides a comprehensive overview of the latest research and clinical studies in the field of medicine. The Journal is also a valuable source of information for medical professionals who are interested in the latest developments in the field of medicine. The Journal is a must-read for anyone who is interested in the field of medicine.

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The first of these is the fact that the human mind is not a blank slate at birth, but is filled with a vast amount of information that is passed on from one generation to the next. This information is stored in the form of memories, which are organized in a hierarchical manner. The most basic level of memory is the sensory memory, which is responsible for the initial registration of information from the environment. This information is then processed by the short-term memory, which is responsible for the temporary storage of information. Finally, the information is transferred to the long-term memory, which is responsible for the permanent storage of information. The long-term memory is organized into a series of interconnected networks, which allow for the retrieval of information when it is needed. This process of memory organization and retrieval is what allows us to learn from our experiences and to use that knowledge to make decisions and solve problems. The second of the three factors is the fact that the human mind is capable of learning from its experiences. This is done through a process called conditioning, which involves the association of a stimulus with a response. For example, if a person is repeatedly exposed to a certain stimulus, they will eventually learn to associate that stimulus with a particular response. This process of learning is what allows us to adapt to our environment and to survive. The third of the three factors is the fact that the human mind is capable of reasoning and problem-solving. This is done through a process called logic, which involves the use of rules and principles to draw conclusions from a set of premises. Logic is what allows us to make decisions and solve problems in a systematic and rational manner. The human mind is a complex and fascinating organ, and it is the study of its functions and processes that has led to the development of psychology as a science. The three factors mentioned above are just a few of the many factors that influence the human mind, and there is still much more to be learned about this remarkable organ.

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INTS 1051. Bellen, in: Journal of the American  
Medical Association, 1951, 147, 1, 1-10, 11 figs.  
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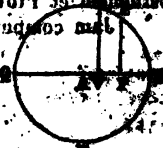
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

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En el presente tratado de Gramática Castellana, se ha tratado de explicar lo que es la Gramática, y de qué se compone. Se ha dividido en tres partes: la primera, que trata de la Gramática en general; la segunda, que trata de la Gramática Castellana; y la tercera, que trata de la Gramática de los otros Idiomas. En la primera parte se ha tratado de la Gramática en general, y de qué se compone. En la segunda parte se ha tratado de la Gramática Castellana, y de qué se compone. En la tercera parte se ha tratado de la Gramática de los otros Idiomas, y de qué se compone.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1863. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's message to Congress regarding the state of the Union and the progress of the war. The letter is written in a formal, official style, and is signed by Abraham Lincoln.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of War, dated January 10, 1863. It provides a detailed account of the military operations and the state of the army during the year. The report is written in a more detailed and technical style, and is signed by Edwin M. Stanton.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 15, 1863. It provides a detailed account of the financial operations and the state of the treasury during the year. The report is written in a more detailed and technical style, and is signed by Charles G. Smith.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 20, 1863. It provides a detailed account of the land and mineral operations and the state of the interior during the year. The report is written in a more detailed and technical style, and is signed by Caleb B. Smith.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 25, 1863. It provides a detailed account of the naval operations and the state of the navy during the year. The report is written in a more detailed and technical style, and is signed by Gideon Welles.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated February 1, 1863. It provides a detailed account of the military operations and the state of the army during the year. The report is written in a more detailed and technical style, and is signed by Edwin M. Stanton.

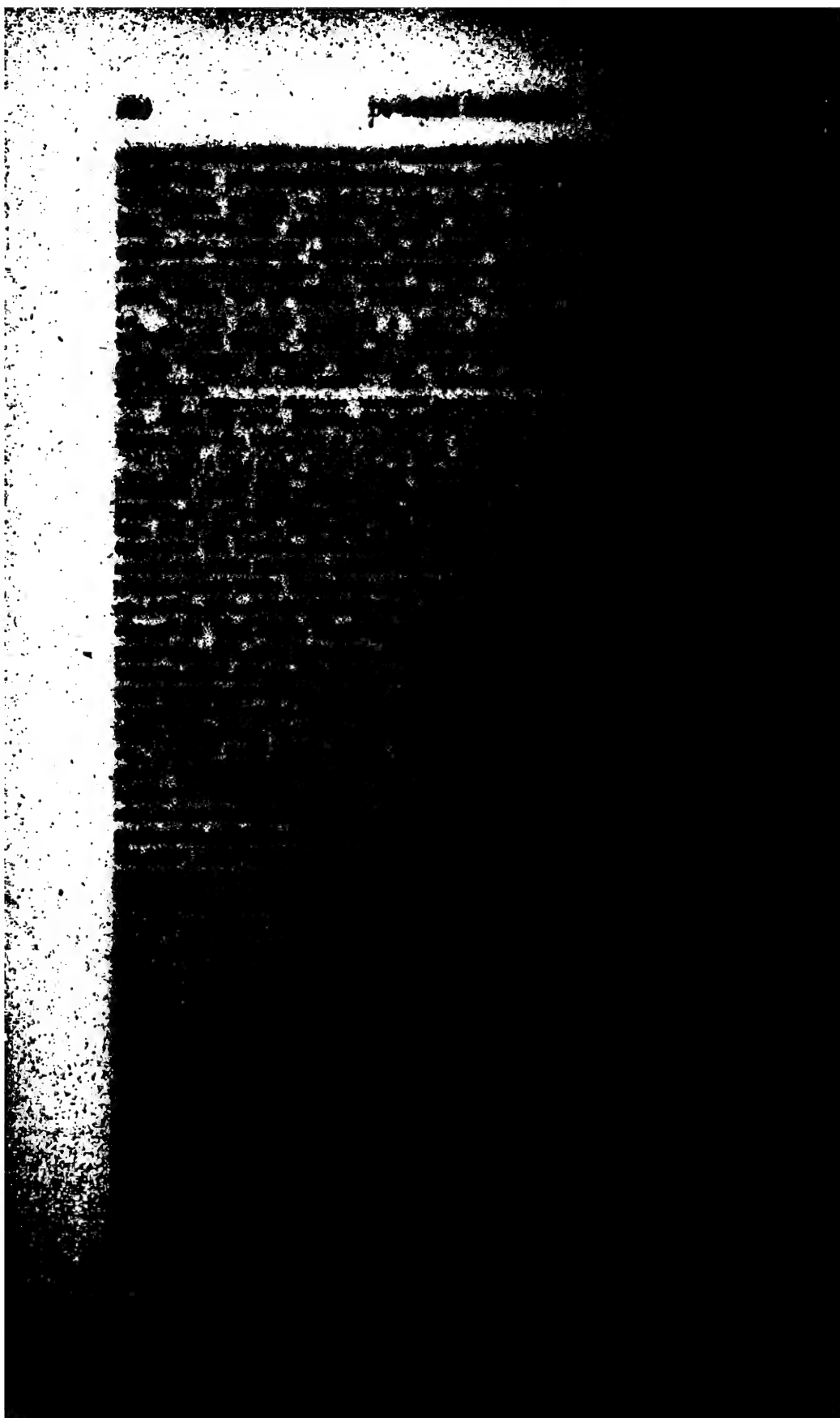
7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 5, 1863. It provides a detailed account of the financial operations and the state of the treasury during the year. The report is written in a more detailed and technical style, and is signed by Charles G. Smith.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated February 10, 1863. It provides a detailed account of the land and mineral operations and the state of the interior during the year. The report is written in a more detailed and technical style, and is signed by Caleb B. Smith.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated February 15, 1863. It provides a detailed account of the naval operations and the state of the navy during the year. The report is written in a more detailed and technical style, and is signed by Gideon Welles.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated February 20, 1863. It provides a detailed account of the military operations and the state of the army during the year. The report is written in a more detailed and technical style, and is signed by Edwin M. Stanton.







The first of these is the fact that the  
evidence is not uniform. In some cases  
the evidence is very strong, in others it is  
very weak. In some cases the evidence is  
very recent, in others it is very old. In  
some cases the evidence is very clear, in  
others it is very obscure. In some cases  
the evidence is very abundant, in others it  
is very scarce. In some cases the evidence  
is very reliable, in others it is very  
unreliable. In some cases the evidence is  
very convincing, in others it is very  
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# DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, we have suffered the longest continuance of a political system, under which the rights of the Colonies have been violated, and the principles of the Constitution have been trampled upon.

That the United States in Congress assembled, declaring that the United States in Congress assembled, on the 4th day of July, 1776, did declare their independence, and that they were free, sovereign and independent States, absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all connections heretofore between the United States and Great Britain, should be and they were, totally dissolved.

That the Declaration of Independence of the United States, on the 4th day of July, 1776, was a solemn and binding act, and that the same should be and it was, a permanent and unalterable basis of the political system of the United States.

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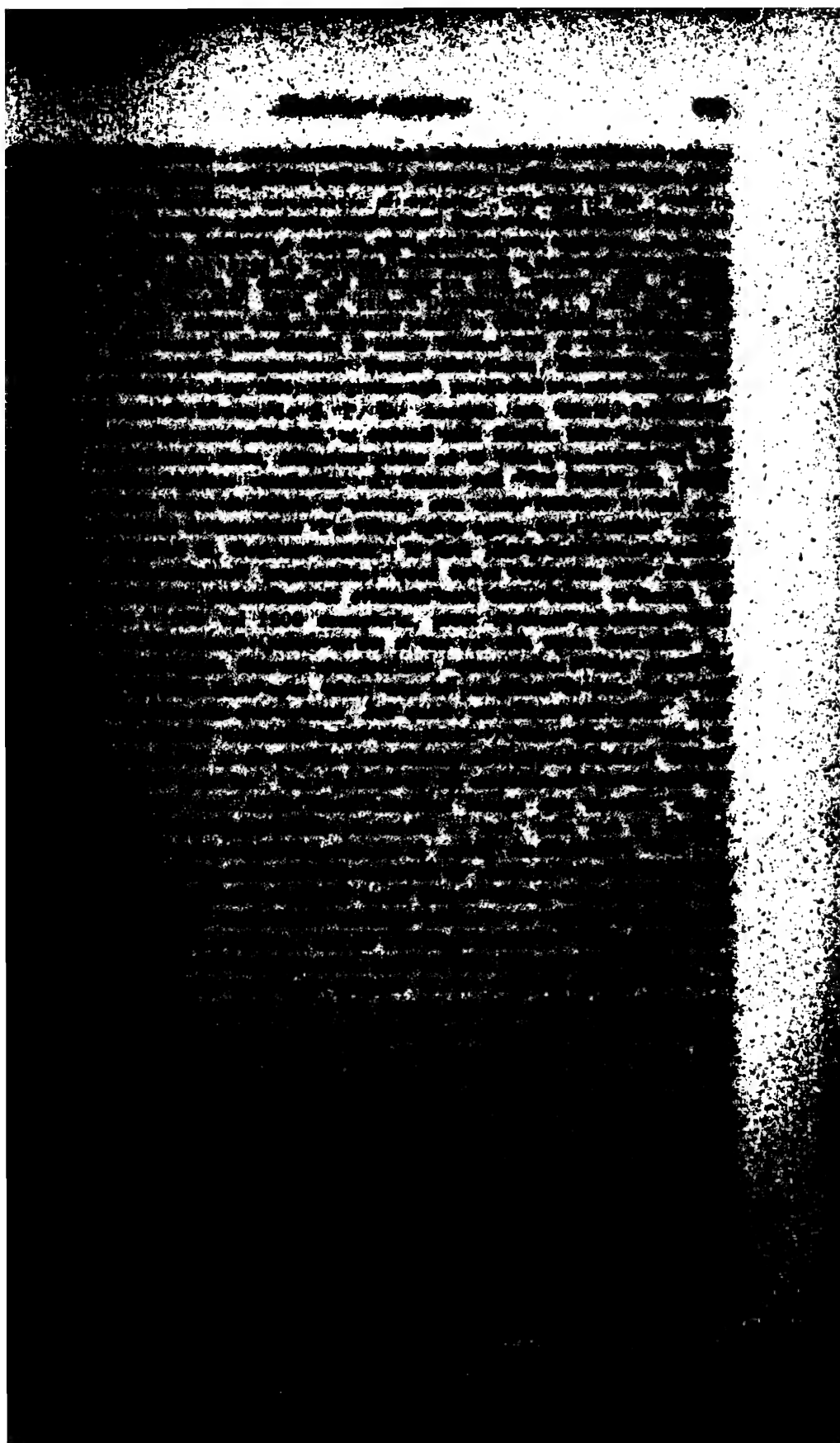
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The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are of Mexican descent. This population is concentrated in the southwestern United States, particularly in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. These people are often referred to as "Chicanos" or "Hispanics". They are a diverse group, with many different backgrounds and cultures. However, they all share a common heritage and a strong sense of community. The second factor is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are of Mexican descent. This population is concentrated in the southwestern United States, particularly in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. These people are often referred to as "Chicanos" or "Hispanics". They are a diverse group, with many different backgrounds and cultures. However, they all share a common heritage and a strong sense of community.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

In quarta duplicanda sunt scripta per  
et adnotanda etiam, ut fiant in unum  
in quinto puncto debet esse ex  
et ex omni parte  
supra vera scripta debent  
operari ut dictum modo  
et copula scripta debent

ad copulam et recessu ab ea, ut  
et adnotanda etiam, ut fiant in unum  
in quinto puncto debet esse ex  
et ex omni parte  
supra vera scripta debent  
operari ut dictum modo  
et copula scripta debent

In sexto puncto primo debet  
et adnotanda etiam, ut fiant in unum  
in quinto puncto debet esse ex  
et ex omni parte  
supra vera scripta debent  
operari ut dictum modo  
et copula scripta debent

Adnotanda hinc scripta debent  
et adnotanda etiam, ut fiant in unum  
in quinto puncto debet esse ex  
et ex omni parte  
supra vera scripta debent  
operari ut dictum modo  
et copula scripta debent

Consequenter debent  
et adnotanda etiam, ut fiant in unum  
in quinto puncto debet esse ex  
et ex omni parte  
supra vera scripta debent  
operari ut dictum modo  
et copula scripta debent

Consequenter debent  
et adnotanda etiam, ut fiant in unum  
in quinto puncto debet esse ex  
et ex omni parte  
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operari ut dictum modo  
et copula scripta debent

Consequenter debent  
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et ex omni parte  
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et copula scripta debent

Consequenter debent  
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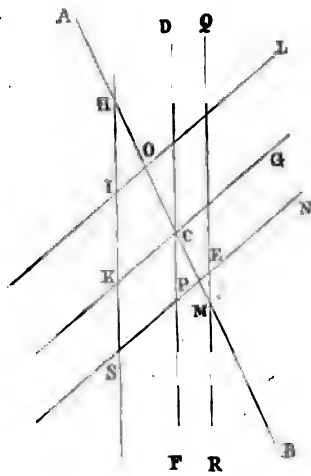




angulis magnis ACG, BCK. Sed sit Sol H, erit planum menstruum HI, eccentricus IL, ut I sit in eadem longitudine cum C, et hic secat HC in O. Adhuc magnus est angulus HIL, sed apud punctum I, quod jam est propius ipsi H. Est enim I locus nodi aequabilis, IO prosthaphaeresis.

Sit rursum Sol in M, planum menstruum QMR, eccentricus NES, ut E, sectio cum plano, rursum sit in eadem longitudine cum C. Rursum hic NS secat eclipticam in P, et est PE prosthaphaeresis et apud punctum P magnus angulus SPM. Magni sunt anguli, sed latitudo non fit magna in  $\odot$ , quia argumentum PM est brevius quam EM. Sic CH brevius quam MH. Si autem non transpoueretur planum DCF in HIS et QMR, nec eccentriciticas ex GCK in LOI et NPS, tunc vere fieret magna latitudo etiam Sole ante et post nodum versante: sed tunc intersectio plani menstrui non esset cum Sole, sed cum nodo ordinario; itaque non alteraretur latitudo, Luna per nodos in octantibus incedente.

Fig. 2.



*Delineatio anomaliae mediae ad singula minuta aequationis primae.*

(Ulmae 18/28. Maji 1627.) (Fragmentum.)

Quia papyrus vacat, hic plura tentabo de hypothesi latitudinis, continuabo sc. quod infra est abruptum. Scio quod, abjecta nodorum prosthaphaeresi et plano menstruo, vicissim libratione peracto plano solutae super axe per nodos eunte, in  $\odot \odot \odot$  et in  $\square \odot \odot$  nihil peccem; at si  $\odot$  a  $\odot$  per 315, quod tunc peccem in  $\odot \odot \odot$  per 10, in  $\odot \odot \odot$  per  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , in  $\square \odot \odot$  per 3, in limite  $\odot$  a  $\odot$  135 per 4 excedam in boream, in  $\infty \odot \odot$  per 10. Dictum etiam ibi, quod hoc peccatum in  $\odot \infty \odot$  initio, quando  $\odot$  est vicinus adhuc Soli, tolli non debeat. Coepi et de remediis dicere. At nunc hic probetur, quid varietatis existat, si inclinatio limitis sit initio et fine tarda. —

Haec sequuntur in manuscripto Tabulae, quae ante praemissa concinnatae, primo, ut videtur, ad Tab. Rud. destinatae fuerant, quibus adscripsit Keplerus: 11. Mart. 1621.

Non abs re duximus his, quae de Tabulis Rudolphinis praemisimus, adjungere excerpta ex epistolis Jeremiae Horroccii ad Crabtraeum, quibus ille judicium fert de his Tabulis earumque consensum cum observationibus probat.

Die 3. Junii 1637 scribit Horroccius: Tu juxta mecum cum Keplero cogitas, qui stellas fixas ut mera puncta existimat, nec quicquam, inquit, impedit quin Sol sit fixis major. pag. 498 (335.) Confer haec cum Lansbergio (Uranom. lib. 3. El. 21.), qui existimat, fixarum maximas majores esse non Sole (parum hoc), sed Terrae orbe magno vicibus 20053. At interim fixarum parallaxin ad orbem Terrae facit  $7'' 22'''$  (Elem. 7.). Semidiametrum autem fixarum apparentem magnitudinis quintae et sextae facit  $5''$  et  $2\frac{1}{2}''$ , quas tamen magno orbe Terrae vult majores esse; quae sunt asystata. Erroris causa est, quod in definienda parallaxi (Elem. 7.) distantiam earum facit partium 280000000, quales habet orbis Terrae 10000; sed in definiendis magnitudinibus distantiam earum facit totidem semidiametrorum Terrae, hoc est totidem partium, quales habet orbis Terrae 1498 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (Elem. 20.)







principio quam in fine eclipsaeos, vel contra. Vide Kepl. Astron. Opt. p. 271 et 279. et Astron. Cop. p. 870. (II. 299. 304. et supra p. 502.)

Praeterea quis novit, qua via observatores tempus investigaverint? an per stellas? per quas stellas? et quomodo? num principium et finem utrumque observaverint? an observato altero alterum calculo fidentes nimium inde collegerint? Optarem itaque, ut qui eclipsium scribunt observationes (sed et qui alias), totius processus seriem describerent, quod Keplerus et Tu facitis. Vellem etiam ut tempus item notetur cum cornua stellam aliquam directe respiciunt, Lunaeque inde distantiam, cornuum inclinationem, et per quas Lunae maculas incedit umbra aliaque hujusmodi: quando enim plura accidentia observantur, idque variis modis, consensu mutuo confirmantur.

His praemissis, post dolorem aliquem de observationum invicem dissensu, sperans nihilominus propter hanc incertitudinem observationum fieri posse, ut non sit necesse ad Kepleri intensionem et remissionem motuum coelestium extraordinariam confugere, arithmeticam in coenam advocavi, et retenta hypothesi Kepleriana meoque Solis calculo potiores seligebam, quasque magis fide dignas existimabam, experturus an ad consensum revocari possent. Quod praestiti hactenus, ut ut votis minus sit, spe tamen majus; sed imperfectum adhuc est, multaue adhuc animo indigesta manent.

Saltem unicum, quod ad maturitatem propius accedit, hic insinuabo. Innuebam, partem aliquam physicae aequationis temporis posse ipsis Lunae motibus compensari; verum rationi consentaneum jam videtur, ut tota sic compensaretur, quoniam Luna etiam totum suum motum a Terra recipit, vel, si a Sole aliquam, Soli tamen nunc accedit nunc recedit pro accessu recessuque Terrae. Videtur item rationi congruum, ut Terrae vis attractiva et repulsiva debiliior sit in aphelio suo quam in perihelio (quoniam ipsa est a Sole remotior) atque hinc Lunae excentricitas aestate minor quam in hieme. Haec duo videntur plerisque ex iis observationibus, quas ut fide digniores selegeram, convenire (viginti circiter ex illis) et tuarum primae et ultimae.

Ut haec autem recte se habeant, subtrahendum erit ab aequali motu Lunae 5', ab apogaeo gr. 1. 0', et reducendus erit Solis locus (non Lunae) ad orbem Lunae, nam hic medius est (vide Rudolph. praec. pag. 99). Denique in aestate facienda est maxima orbis prosthaphaeresis minutis 5' minor, hieme totidem major, quam gr. 5. 0' 0'', quae mediae distantiae Terrae convenit. Rationem hujus quantitatis necio, nec etiam certitudinem. Videntur eclipses aliquae postulare, ut tum aestate tum hieme minor sit, maxima autem vere et autumnus; quod et in aestibus marinis videre est, qui a Luna dependent; sed prior conjectura videtur potior.

Ex Epistola Jan. 19. 1638. Ubi ego Te post mensem unum aut alterum videri (quod futurum spero), videbis Anti-Lansbergianum meum, supputationes item meas et correctiones Tabularum Kepleri; quae omnia prolixiora sunt quam ut epistola (ex tempore, ut plurimum, scripta) includerentur; et simul novam meam philosophiam deducendi ovalem motuum figuram ex principiis naturalibus. Interim studiorum meorum summam in restituendis motibus verumque calculum eliciendo hanc accipe.

Solis aequalem motum Keplerianum retineo. Quamvis enim putaverim antea subtrahenda esse 2', quoniam tamen hoc sit vix observabile, visum est potius immutatum relinquere, quoniam, utcumque sit, eandem tamen a fixis distantiam habet, quam post Tychois observata statuit Keplerus. Excentricitatem facio 1730, adeoque maximam prosthaphaeresin 1° 59' (Keplerus habet 2° 4'), idque ob has causas facio. Primum, observavit Tycho excentricitatem 1793, unde prosthaphaeresis maxima esset 2° 3' 18". Sed quoniam assumpsit ille parallaxin Solis in altitudine aequinoctialis Uraniburgi (quo tempore maxima est Solis prosthaphaeresis) 2' 30'', quam ego cum Kepleri facio tantum 50'', esset propterea prosthaphaeresis maxima nonnisi 1° 59' 10''. Et Edwardus Wright invenit etiam minutis secundis 10'' minorem quam Tycho. Secundo, observationes Martis, quas tu mihi misisti, nihil in contrarium suadent, sed confirmant petius. Tertio, observationes quas habeo Veneris, in id conspirant omnes. Quarto eclipses Lunares huic potius favent. Quinto, Keplerus ex speculationibus suis har-



Lunae epochae, apogaei, $\odot$ cum mens., diurno . . . . .	1	Subsidiarium $\odot$ , epochae et motus ad 100, et ad secula et ad 6000 . . . . .	1
Ad singulos seculi, secula, 6000 . . . . .	1	Diurnorum $\odot$ , et tabella dierum, mensium . . . . .	2
Canon sexag. motuum $\odot$ , apogaei, $\odot$ . . . . .	1	Subsidiarium $\odot$ , epochae, ap. $\odot$ , $\odot$ et ho. et ad secula et ad 6000 . . . . .	1
" " $\odot$ a $\odot$ cum horario motuum . . . . .	1	Motus periodorum in annis 100 sing., ap. $\odot$ anticipanti et ad latus etc. . . . .	2
Aequationum, solutae, anomalae . . . . .	3	Cum revol. XVII. et Syzygiis XIII $\frac{1}{2}$ et notatione mensis pro syzygiis . . . . .	1
" menstruae et si potest variationis . . . . .	2	Diurni et horarii ficti et nodi veri . . . . .	1
Reductionis logarithmorum . . . . .	1	Parallaxium secundarum, horarii lat. eclipt. . . . .	1
Aequationis luminis . . . . .	12	Antilogarithmorum . . . . .	1
Latit. $\odot$ simplicis cum reductione . . . . .	1	Asc. obliq. ang. or. pro 90 . . . . .	45
Inclinationis, prosthaph. nodi et aequa- tionis menstruae . . . . .	1	Reductionis tempus ad sexagenas et anni Aegyptii . . . . .	1
Typus aurei cum tabula annorum . . . . .	1		
Obviationis cum tabula annorum . . . . .	1		

152

Sunt igitur paginae 38 numerorum confertissimae, sed possunt abjici 45, 5 et 3. Necdum adsunt fixae et loca, necdum Tychonica. At Prutenicae habent folia 155 numerorum, ubi folia 4 dant paginam, sicut hic facies 4. Est igitur moles eadem, sed mihi dimidio tenuior, quia folii forma. Paginae 70, exempla 1000, ballae 14. Quinae enim absumunt ballas singulas.

Tabula angulorum orientis ob prolixitatem difficultates parit maximas. Si excuderetur ut in Epitoma, cum ortu  $\odot$ , 6 paginae singulas columellas facerent: ita sexies 90 dant 540. Jam 4 dant columnam in folio, ita 135 columnae foliaries essent, 68 folia, 34 paginae. Absit.

Sed extrito ortu  $\odot$  et marginibus communibus constitutis, coeunt in 1 columnam typographicam non tantum 2, sed 4 altitudines poli laxae, et 5 arcte. Hoc pacto fiunt paginae 17 aut 14. Altitudo folii mei capit 2 signa laxae, sed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  arcte. Ita pro 6 fierent 5, paginae 14 vel 11. Adhuc gravamur. Quid si non singulos gradus exprimamus eclipticae, sed ternos, tunc in una columna lineae 64 absumunt 6 signa, et quinae altitudines poli in latum facient 18 columnas, 9 folia,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  paginas.

Extritis vero asc. obliquis et manente solo angulo orientis, coeunt in latitudinem faciei altitudines poli 15 laxae et commode, 17 arcte et incommode. Ergo signa 2 occupant facies 6, signa 6, facies 18, paginas  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Sed hic longe commodius imus per ternos eclipticae gradus, quam si asc. obliquas inserimus.

Ex praecepto patet, si maxime asc. obliquae imprimerentur, non fore tamen conserendas cum angulo orientis, quia non semper idem gradus, qui dat altitudines nonagesimi, dat etiam asc. obliquam, sed interdum gradus oppositus quaerendus in linea longe alia. Praestat igitur, ablegare computistam aliorum vel ad praeceptum computandi.

#### Canon logarithmorum et antilogarithmorum ad singula scrupula semicirculi.

Quia logarithmi ultimorum duorum graduum hic notationem habent vel nul-  
(95°. 96.) lam vel non satis accuratam, quaerantur ii, si opus est, inter an-  
(5. 6.) tilogarithmos complementorum; ut 89° 50' log. ex canone est 0,  
at complementi 0. 10° antilog. in tabella sua exhibetur accuratius 0, 423.

Solcher Spälte, wie hie deren 6 zu sehen, müssen 90 werden, doch die

Seitenspälte nemen algemach ab, also dass da der erste fünff Ziffer gehabt, so hält je der ander nur 4, der dritte, vierte, fünfte, sechste etc. nur 3, vom 17. an bleiben der Ziffer nur zwo, biss zu dem 69; von dem 70. an biss auff den letzten pleibt nur 1, vnd der Spalt würt algemach lährer, dass schier gar nichts in Seitenspalt khompt. Ohne diese Seitenspält wären wir mit 9 Columnae auskhommen. Möchten Irer also 11 oder 12 werden, oder 13 columnae. Weil die Incrementa von dem 18. Spalt an abnemen, also können sie vberzwer gesetzt werden, dass der Seitenspalt nur 1 Ziffer dick wird. Gesetzt nu, die hie gesetzten Spälte seien die rechte Braitte zu einer Columne: wan Ich aber von dem ersten 4 Ziffern nimm, von dem andern 3, von dem dritten, vierten, fünften, sechsten überall zwo, das seind 15 Ziffern, die geben gerad 2 Spält.

Heptacosias Logarithmorum Logisticorum, et circuli seu quadrantis arcuum respondentium.

Mittel Versal	Mittel Antiqua	Garemond Capital	Garemond Antiqua	Garemond Cursiv	Cursiv
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- Hic in Garemond antiqua occurrit litera 1 13<sup>ies</sup>, in Cursiva 8<sup>ies</sup>, quadruplica pro una forma, fient 52 et 32; pro 2 formis 104 et 64. Ergo si prioris alphabeti literam numerosissimam omnium aestimem 200, posterioris 100, ceteras literas in harum proportionem, nota fusioribus, expediam titulos columellarum.

Litterae.

A, AE, B . . . . Z, a, ae, b . . . . z, ' , ; : . — " " x  
Ultimis 9 notis in cursiva non est opus.

Wen ich den vierten Theil dessen auss den zwaien Mitteln vnd widerum den vierten Theil auss dem zwaiten Tertien halte, doch mit Ausslassung der 4 letzten Noten, vnd wären die Mittel auff Tertien-Kegel gegossen, so khönt Ich auff die völlige Titel Columnen gevolgen.

Mittel nit auff Bibel-Kegel, sondern auff sein aigen. Zu der Garemond meines Kegels bedarff Ich khain Spatia vnd Quadrätlein. Aber zu der Bibel vnd Median würt villeicht zu Ausfüllung der Linien etwas von nöthen sein, wann es die Spähne nit thun.

Wie die Spälte in Canone Log. einzutheilen.

A gr.	0 ad 21 inclusive	sunt cyphrae in logarithmo 6 summa	132
22 — 64	" " " " "	5 "	215
65 — 81	" " " " "	4 "	68
82 — 87	" " " " "	3 "	18
88 — 89	" " " " "	2 "	4

Summa cyphrarum 437.

Jam sunt 90 columellae, cuilibet suae duae lineae, quae junctae implent spatium crassitiel cyphrae; inter eas inseri debet cyphra tendens deorsum; sunt ergo cyphrae 180 crassities. Sed 3 crassities faciunt 5 corpora, ergo 180 faciunt corpora . . . . . 300

Summa corporum in areis, exceptis 2 limbis 737

Si haec abire debeat in columnas typographicas 8, venient areae unius columnae . . . . . 92 cum 2 lim.

Sed si sint tantum singulae columellis lineae, itaque tantum 90, bis. dantes crassities 45, erunt eae corpora . . . . . 75

Summa corporum in areis 8 512

Pars octava 64, tolerabilissima

Addantur vero 18 primis columnis sua spatia, quae postulant  
adhuc 27 crassities et corpora 45.

In universum igitur 70 corpora metiuntur latitudinem areae, vel 71.

Des Triterns A zwölfte Columna. (Tab. p. 11.)

79° 31' 29"	59' 0	1680. 70	28° 36' 0"	61' 4"
5. 8		28. 26		
79. 36. 55	59. 1	1652. 44	36. 24	61. 0
.	2	.	.	60. 59.
.	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.
84. 46. 6	59. 45	417. 53	28. 54. 0	60. 15

Diese 12te Columna ist nit sonderlich nötig, hat auch khain sondern gantzen Nutzen. Dan ob sie wol handsam in motu Solis a 59' in 61' 1", so raicht sie doch nit auß den gantzen diurnum a 57' 3" in 61' 18". Hingegen macht sie ein Schein, als wolte man

die arcus accurate geben, das doch nit ist. Item so möcht sie ein vnerfahrenen-jren, weil sie nit ist, wie die andern 10.

Weil sie dann auch die Ausrechnung irret, dass von iretwegen beide tabulae, leg. sem. vnd Anguli am Schöndruckh anfahren müessten, so verpleibe sie gar. Damit heben alle drey tabulae am Afterdruckh an und gehen am Schöndruckh aus.

Ruminatio von Ausstheilung der 8 Columnen Canonis. Die 1. helt 7 columnas, die seind gerechnet zu Nebenspalten, 7 in 6 thut 42. Der 1. Nebenspalt hält 4, der ander 3, der dritt auch 3, die übrige alle haben 2, vnd nemen ab im 4ten von 91 in 70, mögen also noch 1 Spalt geben; dergleichen von 70 in 51, also von 51 in 50. Wöllens jetzo in Correctione dabey bewenden lassen. Queritur, wie brait? 6. 6 = 36, adde 4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, summa 16 addatur, fiunt 52 et 2 margines, fiunt 56. Et lineae 15 dant cyphras 25; summa 81.

Incipiat ergo columna 2 a gradu 6, et cum decrements eant a 46 in 39...., non igitur amplius operae pretium erit, facere laterales columellas, sed superponantur. Hinc facile ratio initur summae cum columnis 7. Nam 6 cyphrae durant adhuc per 16 columellas, summa 96; 5 cyphrae per 43, summa 215; tunc 17 habent 4, summa 68; reliquae 9 habent 3, sed praestat, etiam ipsis relinquere spatium ad 4, summa 36. Summa summarum 406. Lineae debentur ipsis 85; 425 valent 141 $\frac{2}{3}$  cyphras, summa 547 $\frac{2}{3}$  cyphrae pro arcis, portio septima 78: adde 2 limbos, erunt 82 et 2 lineae, summa 85 $\frac{1}{3}$ . Ergo singulis debent impleri 78 circiter. Vide, quomodo hoc fieri possit. Si secundae columnae dent 10, erunt cyphrae 60, lineae 3, quae valent 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ : summa 78 $\frac{1}{3}$ . Bene habet secunda.

In tertia supersunt 6 cyphrarum 6, summa 36 et 2 lineae, quae valent 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ , summa 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ , adde quinque 5 cyphrarum, summa 25 et 5 lineae, quae valent 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ , summa 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ , adde ad 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ , habes 81, haec erit 3 cyphris latior modulo praestituto.

In quarta, si sunt 12 gradus, habent 60 cyphras et 13 lineas, quae valent 21 $\frac{2}{3}$ . Haec fere 4 cyphris erit latior justo. Harum erunt 3; sunt 4, quia singulae paulo latiores modulo, facile igitur 10 cyphrarum spatia de suo largiuntur. Restant 15 gradus pro octava; si aufero 16 lineas a modulo 81 $\frac{2}{3}$ ?

Quae desiderantur in Tabulis Rudolphinis. Complenda tab. aequationis menstruae ☉. Praeceptum ortus ☉ absolvendum et describendum. Praeceptum de computanda longitudine fixae non habet exemplum. Praecepta de latitudine fixae deque obliquitate eclipticae et praecess. aequinoctiorum meminerunt plurium numerorum in fronte canonis. At cautio ad praeeptum de usu canonis praesupponit, frontes et calces esse simplices.

Calculus eclipsium ☉ a Nabonassaro ad Ptolemaeum in mundum describatur.





1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's annual message to Congress. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report on the state of the Treasury. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report on the state of the Interior. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report on the state of the War. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report on the state of the Navy. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

## MATTHIAE RUDOLPHINAE

MATTHIAE RUDOLPHINAE

## TYCHONIS

MATTHIAE RUDOLPHINAE

MATTHIAE RUDOLPHINAE

## MATTHIAE RUDOLPHINAE

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per annos 1802, 1803 non maritus  
cunctis impedimento fuit. Insuper  
cum faceret quod non debet  
gratiam...  
dens, cum...  
sylvania recedentes...  
rent, anno 1805; cum...  
nisset anno 1807, cum...  
honestum...  
non, anno 1808...  
Hanc...

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non, anno 1808...  
Hanc...

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the subject. This is done by the use of the subject's name, address, and other identifying information. The subject is then located and interviewed. The interview is conducted in a confidential manner and the subject is assured that their information will be kept confidential. The subject is then asked to provide information about their activities and contacts. This information is then used to identify other individuals who may be involved in the investigation. The process continues until all individuals involved in the investigation have been identified and interviewed. The information gathered is then used to develop a plan of action to be taken against the individuals involved in the investigation. The plan of action is then implemented and the investigation is completed.

Quid quidem haec sit, nihil proceris libris indagandum, sed potius admodum summi: non major aequi, quam quod est, videtur, quam ab homine, fortasse non recte ad hominem per quosque, comparationem hanc adducit, nam hominem non minus rationis capax esse dicitur. Praeter istud

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROSECUTION OF THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA VS. ALFRED P. SLOAN, ET AL.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

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[illegible]

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable "Number of children in the household" (N = 1,000). The independent variables are "Age of the head of household" and "Gender of the head of household". The results are as follows:



nuncupatoris, meos etiam tot annorum labores in eas absolvendas et perficiendas impensos sereno vultu suscipiat, meque humillimum clientulam cum meis Caesareo suo patrocinio clementissime dignetur.

S<sup>ae</sup> C<sup>ae</sup> M<sup>us</sup> V<sup>ae</sup>

Ad excolenda Mathemata conductus servulus

*Joannes Keplerus.*

## IN TABULAS RUDOLPHI PRAEFATIO.

Duas habet astrorum scientia partes: prior est de motibus, posterior de effectibus siderum in natura sublunari, utramque veteres communi vocabulo astrologiam soliti sunt appellare. Cum vero ingens sit inter has partes discrimen causa certitudinis, nominibus etiam distinguere illas posterior usus obtinuit, ut doctrina de motibus astronomia potius nuncuparetur, quod leges motuum sint immutabiles summaque ratione constant, altera vero pars, in conjecturis occupata, commune quondam astrologiae nomen sibi privatum haberet: quippe quae primum etiam locum in animis hominum, futuri providis, fecerit rerum coelestium contemplationibus. Nam ut in homine, praestantissimo totius universitatis opere, quippe domino omnium et imagine Dei creatoris, ortus principia sunt imbecillia, jocularia et, contracta jam labe, pene pudenda, humor exiguus et sanguis menstruus, locus in parte totius materni corporis vilissima, cibus recens edito lac, opus aut somnus aut vagitus; vitia sordes; amictus tricae; ex hac tamen veluti officina nobis prodeunt, qui urbes exstruunt, qui portus effodiunt, qui montes rescindunt, qui freta pontibus sternunt; prodeunt Principes, Reges, Monarchae: sic illa coelestis machinae capax disciplina, concepta primum ex imaginatione horribilium Solis et Lunae defectuum, siderumque crinitorum, quas apparitiones triatissimi gentis humanae casus consequebantur; exinde formationis suae primordia ducens perquam tenuia et obscura, persuasionis de astris variisque constellationum figuris et cupiditatis futurorum, primum vim quandam veluti vitalem concepit, qua freta ex cogitationum latebris in lucem apertae professionis erupit palamque inter homines jactari coepit, tum deinde per somnia et nugas praedictionum genethliacarum educata paulatim adolevit, tandemque nucibus, ut ajunt, relictis, virili auge per consueta meditationum coelestium exercitia multos ad usus vitae machinationesque admirabiles adque providentiam rerum necessariarum transivit, ad morum etiam emendationem, quin imo ad ipsius Dei creatoris cognitionem veluti per gradus aliquos magis atque magis enititur.

Veruntamen, ut in arborum fibris anni, sic in tota divinissimae artis compositione lineamenta quaedam apparent ortus hujus, ut matrem et nutricem astrologiam abnegare non possit astronomia filia et alumna. Partes ejus praecipuae habentur observationes, hypotheses, mechanica, calculus seu tabulae, quae singulae in praedictiones feruntur. Observare docuit siderum positus cum futuri provida, ortumque Canis metus a Nili exundationibus. Hypotheses constituerunt artifices, ut, observatarum varietatum causis in aperto positis, jam non tantum annona ex astris, sed ipsa etiam astra ex hypothesis praevi-

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a report or a letter, containing various sentences and phrases. Some words are difficult to discern, but the overall structure suggests a formal communication. The text is organized into several paragraphs, with some lines appearing as bold or emphasized. Due to the low contrast, specific details cannot be accurately transcribed.]











ego quoque indicavi, et mea de his exstat epistola, anno 1601 Grätio ad Joh. Antonium Maginum, Professorem matheseos in gymnasio Patavino per-scripta, quam ille ante hos 12 annos, me inscio, primum edidit Bononiae in suo supplemento Ephemeridum, estque recusum hoc ejus opus cum epistola mea anno 1614 Francofurti. (Cfr. vol. III. p. 37 ss.)

Cum autem Commentaria mea jam dicta de motibus stellae Martis tanquam partem operis tabularum a Tychone Braheo relictæ, primum incepta Benaticae, ediderim post annos a morte Tychonis octo, Maginus, morarum impatiens, ex eo opere computavit tabulas prosthaphaereseon Martis ex fundamentis quidem a me positæ, at forma tamen usitata, easque partem fecit supplementi sui; repetivit et tabulas motuum Solis et Lunae ex Tomo I. Progymnasmatum. Millenarium vero fixarum plenum et perfecerat Tycho Braheus, antequam veniret in Bohemiam, et exemplaria manuscripta passim ad bibliothecas Regum et Principum transmisit. Unius Viennam missi lator ipse fui, cum anno 1600. Benatica Bohemiae discedens inque Styriam pergens, Viennam transissem. Ex horum igitur exemplarium uno crediderim Johannem Gruenpergerum e Soc. Jesu has mille fixas in suam de fixis editionem Romanam derivasse; nam numeri consentiunt. Easdem mille fixas et Longimontanus in suam Astronomiam Danicam inseruit, unico longitudinis scrupulo differentes.

Ita jam diu est, cum ex hoc astronomiae Braheanae naufragio tabulas exceptas cymbae quisque suae affigit, constatque studiosis astronomiae plurimum testimonio, quatenus harum tabularum partes Tychonis Brahei sint genuinae, quæ vicissim meae, aut quibus novam ego formam indiderim. Observationes certe fundamentales praesentis aetatis ubicunque potui ex solo Braheo delegi, ceterorum et meas nonnullas tantum aut consensus causa, aut quia Tychonicae ad dies mihi opportunos non suppetebant, adscivi.

Verum de hisce singulis et dictum est nonnihil in introductione ad meas Ephemerides et plura dicendi locus erit alius. Tabulae enim manuarum debent vacare pondere, quod a prolixis commentis eis accederet. Interim habet lector editam a me anno 1621. Epitomes Astronomiae partem theoreticam, in quo libro et formas hypothesium particularium (generalis enim, ut in Commentariis Martis demonstravi, communis est et Ptolemaeo et Copernico et Tychoni) et methodum computandi ex iis omnes et singulas harum tabularum partes inveniet.

Hic antequam desinam locus quidem me admonet, ut excusem moras editionis tabularum istarum tam diuturnas; quippe hic vicesimus et quartus est a morte Tychonis Brahei annus, quo ego toto tempore trium Imp. Austriacorum stipendia mereo aulica, quibus accessit posterioribus annis etiam Procerum Archiducatus Austriae Supranisanae stipendium annuum. Verum si tempus dudum amissum aliter pensari nequit, nisi et temporis et operae praesentis impendio, potius igitur praesentia retineamus, elapsa relinquamus in vituperio. Etsi difficultates aulicorum impedimentorum, praesertim bellis intercurrentibus, neque expertis commemorare necesse est, neque ignaris persuadere facile. Quid vero, superatis iis difficultatibus, meditatione sim interim consecutus assidua, quae commoda ex moris, contentioni meditationum interpositis, redundaverint in perfectionem philosophiae coelestis, et libri mei loquantur, quos interea publicis usibus exhibui, et ratio ipsa philosophandi novitasque inventionum totiusque astronomiae translatio inopinabilis a circulari fictitiis ad causas naturales, indagatu profundissimas, explicatu et calculatu, primo



mihî usu venire posset, ut petulans aliquis vanusque artis jactator coortus, tabulas has, nulla coelestium apparitionum, quas illae repraesentant, habita ratione, κατ' ἀρίστην veras esse neget eversasque putet, si se demonstraturum receperit, falsa esse principia illa physica, quae jacto. Ego vero etsi principia, quibus innitor, apud alia tribunalia me spero defensurum, in hac tamen arte sat habeo, si per ea calculatori definitiones et praecepta necessaria ob oculos posuero evidentius, quam per orbis solidos, eoque nomine et permutationem solidorum orbium cum causis motuum physicis defensam et eo ipso causam tantarum morarum nunc peroratam existimo.\*) Itaque ad vulgatum illud recurrens, *sat cito, si sat bene*, Deum immortalem summis praedico laudibus, qui mortalitatis meae fluxibilem decursum ad hunc usque diem mihî prorogavit, quo ultimam tandem manum operi, laudibus ejus humanisque usibus destinato, gratioso ejus auxilio de difficultatibus omnibus triumphans, impono.

Et de certitudine quidem calcpli testabuntur observationes praesentium temporum, imprimis Braheanae; de futuris vero temporibus plura praesumere non possumus, quam vel observationes veterum, quibus usus sum, vel ipsa motuum mediorum conditio, nondum penitus explorata, concursusque causarum physicarum praestare possunt, cum observationes Regiomontani et Waltheri testentur, omnino de aequationibus secularibus nobis esse cogitandum, ut singulari libello reddam demonstratum suo tempore (v. infra fol. 725. ss.); quae tamen aequationes quales et quantae sint, ante plurimorum seculorum decursum observationesque eorum, qui futuri sunt; a gente humana definiri nequaquam possunt. Vide quae pulchre in hanc sententiam commentetur Willebrordus Snellius sub calcem observationum Landgravi et nonnullarum Tychonis. Et habes infra in doctrina eclipsium etiam ex hujus temporis observationibus documenta perspicua, motuum Solis, Lunae et primi mobilis non ad amussim mathematicam aequalium, sed physicas minimas intensiones et remissiones recipientium extra ordinem.

Quicquid tamen utilitatis ex hoc tabularum opere ad studiosos astronomiae, ad philosophos etiam et theologos praesentes, futuros, redierit, id illi meminerint totum ad patronorum meorum supra commemoratorum beneficium esse referendum. Itaque Austriam familiamque Principum, quae ab illius possessione, unde nomen originis habet, ad totius orbis dominatum, Deo successus moderante, conscendit, denique tres ex ea domo Augustissima Imperatores, Rudolphum II, qui Tychonem Braheum e patria Dania in Germaniam transgressum sub conditionibus splendidissimis et illustri origine dignis in aulam suam vocavit, qui me illi superstiti ministrum, defuncto successorem in parte operis dedit, qui Rudolphinarum nuncupationem, a Braheo superstitute propositam, acceptavit ratamque habuit, qui et sumtus editionibus idoneos mihî vivos destinavit; deinde Matthiam I, qui cum provinciis, regnis imperioque Romano etiam curam artis et mei patrocinium a Fratre in se suscepit; denique Ferdinandum II, qui praeter cetera eadem etiam destinatos sumtus repraesentavit, nova liberalitate auxit, ut tabulae ederentur jussit, omnes inquam gratis et ut meruere summis mecum evehat laudibus totique adeo Augustissimae Domui bene precetur.

\*) Et ad duos insuper annos, quibus opus dudum absolutum editionem exspectavit, quae praeter alias calamitates provinciam, in qua domicilium fixeram, continentibus insultibus quassantes, tandem etiam bello rusticano, malorum Illade, penitus disturbata et proffigata fuit: at novis et sumptibus et consiliis et itineribus ea resumenda mihî fuerit.

[illegible]



- Caput XVII. De synopsi aerarum et tabulis reducendi tempora variarum nationum ad annos et menses Julianos harum tabb. (Praec. 62—75.)
- Caput XVIII. De tabulis epocharum et motuum mediorum. (Praec. 76.)
- Caput XIX. De canonibus sexagenariis. (Praec. 77—81.)
- Caput XX. De tabulis prosthaphaereseon. (Praec. 82—88.)
- Caput XXI. De tabulis latitudinariis. (Praec. 89—92.)
- Caput XXII. De prosthaphaeresibus orbis annui. (Praec. 93—99.)
- Caput XXIII. Directorium generale computandi vera loca planetarum quinque per praecepta particularia praemissa. (Praec. 100. 101.)
- Caput XXIV. De passionibus, ut vocant, quinque planetarum. (Praec. 102—111.)
- Caput XXV. De Luna seorsim et primo de anomalia soluta. (Praec. 112.)
- Caput XXVI. De menstrua Lunae anomalia ejusque aequationibus. (Praec. 113—124.)
- Caput XXVII. De tabulis latitudinis Lunae menstruae. (Praec. 125—130.)
- Caput XXVIII. De parallaxibus Lunae. (Praec. 131—133.)
- Caput XXIX. De eclipsibus Solis et Lunae minus conjectandis. (Praec. 134—138.)
- Caput XXX. De tabulis motuum Solis et Lunae subsidiariis. (Praec. 139—144.)
- Caput XXXI. De requisitis ad computationem eclipsium et tabula lat. Lunae in eclipsibus. (Praec. 145—153.)
- Caput XXXII. Methodus computandi eclipses. (Praec. 154—165.) De locis in Terra, quibus obveniunt phases singulae in eclipsi Solis. (Praec. 166. 167.) De calculo eclipsis Solis ad certum aliquem locum. (Praec. 168—170.) De postrema et menstrua temporis aequatione in eclipsibus. (Praec. 171—177.)
- Caput XXXIII. De conjunctionibus et oppositionibus aliorum planetarum eorumque evolutionibus et restitutionibus in caput. (Praec. 178—185.)
- Caput XXXIV. De obliquitatis eclipticae variatione. (Praec. 186—197.)
- Praecepta 198—209 habent Sportulam genethliacis missam de Tabularum Rudolphi usu in computationibus astrologicis.

### Tabularum Index.

Pars prima, quae communis pluribus stellis, vel etiam aliis aliarum disciplinarum usibus.

- I. Heptacosias logarithmorum logisticorum et quadrantis arcuum respondentium. (fol. 2—11.)
- II. Canon logarithmorum et antilogarithmorum ad singula scrupula semicirculi. (fol. 12—19.)
- III. Tabula anguli, pro prosthaphaeresibus orbis annui. (fol. 20. 21.)
- IV. Pars canonis mesologarithmorum ad  $10^6$  pro latitudinibus quinque planetarum. (fol. 22.)
- V. Particula canonis antilogarithmorum exactiorum, ad denarios secundorum, pro eclipsibus. (fol. 23.)
- VI. Tabula ascensionum rectarum, declinationum et angulorum eclipticae cum meridiano. (fol. 24.)
- VII. Synopsis brevis differentiarum ascensionalium. (fol. 25.)
- VIII. Tabula altitudinis nonagesimi seu anguli orientis, ad singulos gradus alt. poli et ternos eclipticae, pro parallaxibus. (fol. 26—31.)



morem Ptolemaeus ut plurimum servavit in demonstrationibus. Ergo valet *u* (uncia) 5', *s* (sextans) 10', *q* (quadrans) 15', *t* (triens) 20', *n* (quincunx) 25', *ss* (semissis) 30', *p* (septunx) 35', *b* (bes) 40', *d* (dodrans) 45', *c* (decunx) 50', *e* (deunx) 55', *as* 60'.

Addidi lucis causa etiam zonarum distinctiones earumque proprietates astronomicas et annotavi media climatum in fronte columellarum, parallelosque eorum in calce ex usurpatione Ptolemaei idque in zona temperata. In zonae torridae semisse sept. terminos arcuum, quibus orientibus nonagesimus in boream vergit, seu in quorum terminorum nonagesimis antecedentibus Sol constitutus fit in meridie verticalis, hos inquam terminos in calce expressi. Vicissim in zona frigida qui arcus perpetuo sunt supra horizontalem terminis suis indicantur in vacuas areas sinisterius insertis. . . . (Quae sequuntur v. s. fol. 546.)

**Praec. 39.** Excerptio facilis est: datum eclipticae punctum oriens quaeritur in alterutrò marginum, alt. poli vel in fronte vel in calce promiscue et ex area exscribuntur gradus cum nota appendice.

**Praec. 40.** Quodsi placet experiri fidem tabulae et angulum hunc accurate computare, primum ex tab. asc. rectarum per datum eclipticae punctum oriens excerpe angulum et declinationem adscriptam, hujus vero antilog. aufer a log. alt. poli, restabit log. anguli subtrahendi ab excerpto, ut remaneat angulus orientis.

Huic praecepto adscripsit Bachmalerus (v. s. p. 636.): Tenor hujus praecepti valet solummodo orientibus signis ascendentibus; orientibus autem descendentibus arcus ille inventus auferendus est a compl. anguli eclipticae exscripti ad 2 rectos et residuum dabit altitudinem seu angulum orientis gradus quaesitum.

**Praec. 41.** Si detur non ipsum punctum eclipticae oriens, sed ejus asc. obliqua, et nihilominus quaeratur de angulo orientis ignoti puncti, in hoc casu abutere arcu aequatoris dato, ac si esset arcus eclipticae, convertens eum in signa et gradus; quibus in margine tab. asc. rectarum quaesitis, excerpe veluti declinationem et angulum. Huic angulo in primo quidem et quarto arcu aequatoris adde alt. aequatoris, in secundo et tertio adime, compositi vel residui log. adde antilog. excerptae declinationis vel quasi, conficietur antilog. anguli orientis.

Exceptio. Haec praecepta suas patiuntur exceptiones in zona frigida, quas calculator curiosus adhibita sphaera facile suo Marte deprehendet.

**Praec. 42.** Alia faciliiori via: pro puncto aequatoris oriente sume coelum medians seu asc. rect. M. C. subtractis 90° ab asc. obliqua data et ei inter asc. rectas quaesitae adscriptam declinationem angulumque excerpe; ablata vero declinatione sept. ab alt. poli vel addita meridionali, residui vel compositi logarithmo adde log. anguli exscripti, fiet antilog. anguli orientis quaesiti.

**Praec. 43.** Dato puncto eclipticae oriente, per ejus cum horizonte constitutum angulum indagare ascensionem obliquam. Puncto, quod est ab oriente nonagesimum seu quadrante circuli distans, abutere tanquam puncto aequatoris, conversis signis in tempora iisque quaesitis inter asc. rectas tabulae, exscribe declinationem et arcum eclipticae ex limbis et margine respondentem: quodsi septentrionalis fuerit declinatio, aufer eam ab angulo orientis, si meridiana, adde; a residui vel compositi arcus logarithmo aufer log. alt. aequatoris; restabit log. arcus aequatoris, ortivi quidem, si nonag. est in orientali quadrante, occidui vero, si in occidentali. Ille igitur ortivus, additus ad



In calce: Nonagesimus vergit in boream, residuo eclipticae, quod est supra scalam, oriente, in austrum.

Sequentia folia (28–31) similiter exhibent tabulas climatum III–XI, vel parallelorum IX–XXXII.

## Tabulae Aequationis Temporis.

Tychonica perpetua.					Pars aequationis a Tychone rejecta.										
Subtrahere ab apparenti.					Anomaliae Solis consequatae										
Grad.	Temp.	Temp.	Temp.	Temp.	Sign.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	Gradus.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0. 5	2. 9	2. 9	2. 9	1	0. 2	0. 4	1. 4	1. 4	2. 5	2. 5	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
2	0. 10	2. 11	2. 7	2. 8	2	0. 4	0. 7	1. 6	1. 6	2. 7	2. 7	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
3	0. 15	2. 14	2. 4	2. 7	3	0. 9	0. 11	1. 8	1. 8	2. 9	2. 9	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
4	0. 20	2. 16	2. 1	2. 6	4	0. 14	0. 14	1. 10	1. 10	3. 1	3. 1	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
5	0. 25	2. 18	1. 57	2. 5	5	0. 19	0. 18	1. 12	1. 12	3. 3	3. 3	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
6	0. 30	2. 20	1. 54	2. 4	6	0. 24	0. 21	1. 13	1. 13	3. 5	3. 5	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
7	0. 35	2. 22	1. 51	2. 3	7	0. 29	0. 25	1. 15	1. 15	3. 7	3. 7	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
8	0. 39	2. 23	1. 47	2. 2	8	0. 34	0. 28	1. 17	1. 17	3. 9	3. 9	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
9	0. 44	2. 24	1. 43	2. 1	9	0. 39	0. 32	1. 19	1. 19	4. 1	4. 1	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
10	0. 49	2. 26	1. 39	2. 0	10	0. 44	0. 35	1. 20	1. 20	4. 3	4. 3	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
11	0. 54	2. 27	1. 35	1. 59	11	0. 49	0. 39	1. 22	1. 22	4. 5	4. 5	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
12	0. 58	2. 27	1. 31	1. 58	12	0. 54	0. 42	1. 24	1. 24	4. 7	4. 7	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
13	1. 3	2. 28	1. 26	1. 57	13	0. 59	0. 46	1. 25	1. 25	4. 9	4. 9	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
14	1. 7	2. 29	1. 23	1. 56	14	0. 30	0. 49	1. 27	1. 27	5. 1	5. 1	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
15	1. 12	2. 29	1. 17	1. 55	15	0. 32	0. 53	1. 28	1. 28	5. 3	5. 3	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
16	1. 16	2. 29	1. 13	1. 54	16	0. 35	0. 56	1. 30	1. 30	5. 5	5. 5	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
17	1. 20	2. 29	1. 8	1. 53	17	0. 37	0. 59	1. 31	1. 31	5. 7	5. 7	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
18	1. 25	2. 29	1. 3	1. 52	18	0. 39	1. 3	1. 33	1. 33	5. 9	5. 9	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
19	1. 29	2. 28	0. 58	1. 51	19	0. 41	1. 6	1. 34	1. 34	6. 1	6. 1	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
20	1. 33	2. 28	0. 53	1. 50	20	0. 43	1. 10	1. 36	1. 36	6. 3	6. 3	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
21	1. 37	2. 27	0. 48	1. 49	21	0. 45	1. 13	1. 37	1. 37	6. 5	6. 5	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
22	1. 40	2. 26	0. 43	1. 48	22	0. 47	1. 16	1. 38	1. 38	6. 7	6. 7	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
23	1. 44	2. 25	0. 38	1. 47	23	0. 49	1. 20	1. 40	1. 40	6. 9	6. 9	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
24	1. 48	2. 24	0. 32	1. 46	24	0. 51	1. 23	1. 41	1. 41	7. 1	7. 1	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
25	1. 51	2. 22	0. 27	1. 45	25	0. 53	1. 26	1. 42	1. 42	7. 3	7. 3	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
26	1. 54	2. 20	0. 22	1. 44	26	0. 55	1. 29	1. 43	1. 43	7. 5	7. 5	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
27	1. 58	2. 19	0. 16	1. 43	27	0. 57	1. 32	1. 45	1. 45	7. 7	7. 7	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
28	2. 1	2. 18	0. 11	1. 42	28	0. 59	1. 35	1. 46	1. 46	7. 9	7. 9	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
29	2. 4	2. 14	0. 5	1. 41	29	1. 1	1. 38	1. 47	1. 47	8. 1	8. 1	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
30	2. 6	2. 12	0. 0	1. 40	30	1. 3	1. 42	1. 48	1. 48	8. 3	8. 3	4. 3	4. 3	5. 4	5. 4
Addere ad apparens.					Anomaliae Solis consequatae.										
Temp.	Temp.	Temp.	Temp.	Temp.	addere	subtr.	addere	subtr.	addere	subtr.	addere	subtr.	addere	subtr.	addere
mp	u	u	u	u	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

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51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
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nulla. Nam hoc modo America pene tota, et omnino qua nota et culta, reputatur mihi occidentalis, excurritque nonnisi remotissimum ejus litus ultra meridianum antipodum in hemisphaerium orientale, quo loco rara aut nulla vicinorum inter se limitum commercia. Vicissim nova Guinea, terrae australis forte pars, una cum insulis Salomonis cumque Japonia recipiuntur intra limitem hemisphaerii orientalis, usque ad Paxaros fere insulam et omnino quousque notum est aliquid de terra australi. Habitatores itaque continentis, qui tabulis et mappa hac utentur, locationis in ea suae certi extraque periculum erroris sunt, ut qui rarissimi meridianum hunc antipodum nostrorum ultro citroque transeunt.

Praec. 60. Navigantes vero oceanum australem, Sur dictum, seu mare pacificum, meminerint, quoties seu navi seu cogitatione limites hos transiverint, se una transivisse numerationis limites secum adlatae, eoque amplecti debere numerationem ejus hemisphaerii, in quod devenerunt. Quod enim ex his tabulis colligitur appariturum in Japonia vel Moluccis die 20. mensis, numeratione aucta, id venientes eo classibus Americanis ex oriente, videbunt die 19. numerationis suae diminutae, si ejus seriem continuare vellent. Et vicissim, si Panamae in America plenilunium est futurum, indicibus his tabulis et mappa 22. Martii, sabbatho ante pascha, navis ex Philippinis ab occidente scil. advolans censebit, eadem nostra mappa manucente, diem plenilunii esse 23. Martii et feriam I, seu Dominicam numerationis suae, inde a Philippinis continuatae. Itaque dimissa numeratione suae patriae aucta, transire debet in numerationem Americae diminutam. Id adeo aequum est, non enim portus navi volanti proficiscitur obviam, sed navis in portum loco immobilem invehitur.

Praec. 61. Usus autem et mappae et totius adeo operis harum tabb. praecipuus est iste. Quia meridiani in mappa distinguuntur horis, initio gemino ab Uraniburgico facto, observet ergo gubernator eclipsin aliquam Lunae, aut distantiam ejus a stella nota, insidiatus ei, cum cornuum acumina sunt in eodem perpendiculo, tunc enim est in nonagesimo gradu ab ortu, carens longitudinis parallaxi. Aut observet congressum Lunae cum planeta, quia hi magis sunt conspicui nec indigent instrumento; simul et horam a meridie observationis exacte annotet. Deinde quod observando deprehendit, id etiam computet ex his tabulis, qua hora sit appariturum Uraniburgi. Si plures ipse horas annotavit quam computantur, totidem horis est in oriente, si pauciores, in occidente. Et igitur numerus horarum hujus differentiae, quaesitus in mappa, ostendet meridianum, sub quo facta sit observatio. Quodsi tunc navis portum aliquem obtinet, jam antea locatum in mappis, vel aliis vel hac ipsa, fidem inde mappae circa locum talem poterit explorare, mappamque ubi fuerit opus corrigere, praesertim si plures hujusmodi observationes eodem conspiraverint. Etsi enim negari non potest, quin aliqua motibus lunaribus interveniat inaequalitas, ob quam illi regulam respuere videntur, usque ad quadrantes horarum circiter, tamen id, ut ex causis physicis profectum, raris accidere solet, eoque plura hic vota contra unam vel alteram enormitatem valere citra periculum erroris possunt.

Caput XVII. De reductione annorum, mensium et dierum, qui apud alias nationes in usu sunt velfuerunt, ad annos ante et post Christum adque dies, menses et annos Julianos, quibus hae tabulae sunt accommodatae. In hos usus exhibeo primo synopsis aerarum (vol. IV. p. 505.), 2) tabulam reductionis et conversionis temporum Gregorianorum, Julianorum, Aegyptiacorum, Persicorum, Arabicorum





numerum quadruplices addasque currentis annum expressum, quam summam Scaliger appellat annos Iphiti.

Ut Phlegon Trallianus, referente Eusebio, 4. anno Olymp. CCII. annotavit eclipsin Solis maximam hora diei 6. Eusebius de ea eclipsi intelligit, quae contigit Salvatore in cruce pendente, festo paschatis; quaeritur, quoto id fuerit anno incarnationis. Ergo completas Ol. 201 quadruplica et adde quartum expressum, fit 808 Iphiti currens. Aufer 776, intervallum in synopsi, restat 32. incarn. Annus ergo, quem dicit Phlegon, vel a solstitio hujus 32. coepit, vel, quod verisimilius, a bruma antecedente, complexus pascha anni incarn 32. Et quia passio Christi certe incidit in anteced. 31, hic intelligimus vitium obvenisse Phlegontis textui et numeralem  $\gamma$  in  $\delta$  mutatam. Si vero numeratio oblata inceperit p. Chr. annique non continue retrocedant (de his enim seorsim itidem agendum), adde ad eos currentes intervallum ex synopsi non currens, sed completum; ita prodibit annus inc., in quo incipit annus oblatus, a mense quidem et die ad intervallum adscripta in synopsi.

Teon comment. in Ptolemaeum refert eclipsin, quae contigit anno Diocletiani 81. Quaeritur, quoto id fuerit anno tabularum istarum. Synopsis exhibet intervallum Diocletianorum 284, ergo completos 283 adde ad currentem 81, prodit 364. inc. currens. Hujus igitur anni d. 29. Aug. coepit 81. Diocletiani.

Sic Leopoli Russiae scriptae sunt literae de Calend. Armenorum ad Barth. Scultetum Goerliciensem consulem anno Armenorum 1044. Ut scias, quotus incarnationis, respice ad aeram Armenorum; haec habet intervallum 552, ergo adde compl. 551. ex synopsi, procreatur inc. 1595, cujus mense Augusto coepit ille 1044. Armenorum.

Praecepta 63—73 leguntur supra fol. 604 ss.

Praec. 74. FERIAE prodere diei in aliis annorum formis et in Arabica. Si quaeritur de feria diei in anno Gregoriano ceterisque, prius ille reducatur ad diem anni Juliani respondentem, tunc hujus quaesita feria erit et illius. At singulare est artificium anni Arabici, quod omittendum non erat. Ei servit pars inferior tabulae hebdomadicae, cum ejusdem fronte communi, cumque laterculo periodorum (vide infra). Quod enim nobis in Juliano praestat cyclus Solis brevis annorum 28, hoc Arabibus expedit longior 210 annorum, quae ab ipsa aera Arabica incipit constatque cyclis triacontetericis septem. Sunt igitur in areas inserti primum triaconteteridum singulorum anni completi, deinde unius cycli anni singuli currentes, denique menses 12 Arabici.

Pro eo igitur, quod ad numerum annorum Arabicorum nihil additur, ad indagandum cyclum triaconteteridis, vicissim tres fieri debent ingressus in areas hebdomadicae, primus per triaconteteridas completas (abjectis periodis integris) residuas, 2) per currentem cycli triacont. et 3) per mensem currentem, et ex fronte excerpti totidem characteres adjiciendi sunt numero diei mensis Arabici proposito, abjectisque a summa septenariis remanet feria.

Exemplum. Anno Hegirae 926. die 7. mensis Scheval mortuus est Selimus, Tercarum Sultanus; quoto id fuit feria? A 926 abjice proxime minorem laterculi 840; periodorum scilicet quatuor, restant 86. In hoc residuo sunt duo cycli triacont. sc. anni 60, qui dant ex fronte III, residui 26 dant II, mensis vero Scheval dat VII. Ergo ad diem 7. mensis adde 3, 2 et 7 et abjice vicissim septenarios, residui sunt 5, fuit ergo feria V, quod etiam prodit historia. — Si redegeris 7. Scheval ad diem Julianum, is erit 20. Septemb. anno inc. 1520; si hujus feriam quaesiveris, ea erit etiam feria V.

Sic anno primo Hegirae primus Muharram primi mensis quoto feria? Ab anno 1 detrabi potest ex laterculo nihil, triaconteteris est etiam nulla. Ergo cum triaconteteride 0 excerpe VII, cum anno 1 excerpe V, cum mense Muharram excerpe VII, ad diem igitur 1 adde 7, 5, 7 et abjice septenarios, formabitur feria VI. estque primus dies aerae Arabicae Hegirae 16. Julii; feria VI. Alia tamen secta Arabum, quam sequuntur Alphonsini, tradit diem 15. Julii, 27. Chaeac, feriam V.

Praec. 75. De cyclo Lunae seu aureo numero. Ut cyclus Lunae habeatur, indicans novilunia per totum annum, sine tabulis astronomicis (ecce



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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves assigning tasks to team members, setting deadlines, and monitoring progress to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the project and identify areas for improvement.



**TABLE 1**

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely due to severe degradation or poor reproduction quality. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs, but no specific content can be discerned.]

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a report or a letter, containing various sentences and phrases that are difficult to decipher. The text is organized into several distinct blocks, suggesting a structured format like a memorandum or a formal letter. Some words and short phrases are visible, such as "The following information", "It is requested", "Very truly yours", and "Respectfully", but the majority of the content is lost to noise and low contrast.]

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The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a voluntary association of physicians. It is not a government agency, and it is not a corporation. It is a group of individuals who have come together to promote the interests of the medical profession. This is a very important point, because it means that the AMA is not subject to the same kind of government control that a government agency or a corporation would be. This gives the AMA a great deal of freedom in its operations, and it is one of the reasons why it has been so successful in its efforts to protect the interests of the medical profession.

The second of these points is the fact that the AMA is a very powerful organization. It has a large membership, and it has a great deal of influence in the medical community. This is another very important point, because it means that the AMA is in a very good position to protect the interests of the medical profession. It is one of the reasons why the AMA has been so successful in its efforts to protect the interests of the medical profession.

The third of these points is the fact that the AMA is a very active organization. It is not just a group of individuals who meet occasionally to discuss the interests of the medical profession. It is a group of individuals who are constantly working to protect the interests of the medical profession. This is another very important point, because it means that the AMA is always on the alert to protect the interests of the medical profession. It is one of the reasons why the AMA has been so successful in its efforts to protect the interests of the medical profession.

The fourth of these points is the fact that the AMA is a very organized organization. It has a very clear structure, and it has a very clear plan of action. This is another very important point, because it means that the AMA is always ready to take action to protect the interests of the medical profession. It is one of the reasons why the AMA has been so successful in its efforts to protect the interests of the medical profession.

The fifth of these points is the fact that the AMA is a very dedicated organization. Its members are all dedicated to the interests of the medical profession, and they are all willing to sacrifice for those interests. This is another very important point, because it means that the AMA is always ready to take action to protect the interests of the medical profession. It is one of the reasons why the AMA has been so successful in its efforts to protect the interests of the medical profession.

The sixth of these points is the fact that the AMA is a very successful organization. It has been successful in its efforts to protect the interests of the medical profession, and it has been successful in its efforts to promote the interests of the medical profession. This is another very important point, because it means that the AMA is always ready to take action to protect the interests of the medical profession. It is one of the reasons why the AMA has been so successful in its efforts to protect the interests of the medical profession.

The seventh of these points is the fact that the AMA is a very respected organization. It is respected by the medical community, and it is respected by the general public. This is another very important point, because it means that the AMA is always ready to take action to protect the interests of the medical profession. It is one of the reasons why the AMA has been so successful in its efforts to protect the interests of the medical profession.

The eighth of these points is the fact that the AMA is a very influential organization. It has a great deal of influence in the medical community, and it has a great deal of influence in the general public. This is another very important point, because it means that the AMA is always ready to take action to protect the interests of the medical profession. It is one of the reasons why the AMA has been so successful in its efforts to protect the interests of the medical profession.

The ninth of these points is the fact that the AMA is a very active organization. It is not just a group of individuals who meet occasionally to discuss the interests of the medical profession. It is a group of individuals who are constantly working to protect the interests of the medical profession. This is another very important point, because it means that the AMA is always on the alert to protect the interests of the medical profession. It is one of the reasons why the AMA has been so successful in its efforts to protect the interests of the medical profession.

The tenth of these points is the fact that the AMA is a very organized organization. It has a very clear structure, and it has a very clear plan of action. This is another very important point, because it means that the AMA is always ready to take action to protect the interests of the medical profession. It is one of the reasons why the AMA has been so successful in its efforts to protect the interests of the medical profession.

The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. It is to be understood that this information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be distributed outside of your office.

[The remainder of the page contains several paragraphs of text that are heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making them largely illegible. The text appears to be a formal report or memorandum.]







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Tabula, ad quam praemissa respiciunt praecepta, talis est.

Lunationum seu conjunctionum Solis et Lunae									
Epochae.				Epactae.					
Tempus ante finem anni in margine.				Anni soluti.		Novilunium praecedit finem anni in margine Epactis			
Anno ante Ch. desistente, qui pro- xime incipit unitate maior est in numeratione retrograda.	4001	14. d.	6. h. 34' 54"	1.		10. d.	15. h.	11' 21" 49" 53"	
	3001	0.	9.	3. 12.	2.	21.	6.	22. 43. 39. 46.	
	2001	16.	0.	15. 32.	3.	2.	8.	50. 2. 18. 48.	
	1001	2.	2.	43. 50.	Biss. 4.	14.	0.	1. 24. 8. 41.	
	901	27.	7.	14. 19.	5.	24.	15.	12. 45. 58. 34.	
	801	22.	23.	0. 44.	6.	6.	17.	40. 4. 37. 36.	
	.	.	.	.	7.	16.	8.	51. 26. 27. 29.	
	.	.	.	.	B. 8.	28.	0.	2. 48. 17. 22.	
	.	.	.	.	9.	9.	2.	30. 6. 56. 24.	
	.	.	.	.	10.	19.	17.	41. 28. 46. 17.	
Anno p. Ch. desistente, qui pro- xime est unitate minor in numeratione directa.	201	26.	10.	23. 21.	.	.	.	.	.
	101	22.	2.	9. 46.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	17.	17.	56. 12.	.	.	.	.	.
	100	13.	9.	42. 37.	.	.	.	.	.
	200	9.	1.	29. 3.	99.	13.	13.	19. 6. 47. 52.	
	.	.	.	.	B. 100.	25.	4.	30. 23. 37. 45.	
	.	.	.	.	200.	20.	20.	19. 54. 4. 25.	
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	900	8.	4.	38. 5.	.	.	.	.	.
	1000	3.	20.	24. 29.	.	.	.	.	.
	1100	29.	0.	54. 57.	900.	19.	23.	25. 55. 22. 10.	
	.	.	.	.	1000.	15.	15.	12. 20. 48. 50.	
	.	.	.	.	2000.	1.	17.	40. 38. 26. 30.	
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	1800	28.	4.	4. 8.	.	.	.	.	.
	1900	23.	19.	50. 24.	.	.	.	.	.
	2000	19.	11.	36. 49.	.	.	.	.	.
	2100	15.	3.	28. 15.	12000.	10.	10.	3. 50. 39. 2.	
In mensibus.				Epactae.		Canon Syzygiarum.			
Januarius	.	1.	11.	15. 57.	I.	29.	12.	44. 3. 10. 51.	
Februarius	.	29.	11.	15. 57.	II.	59.	1.	28. 6. 21. 41.	
Martius	.	30.	22.	31. 54.	III.	88.	14.	12. 9. 32. 32.	
Martius	.	1.	9.	47. 50.	IV.	.	.	.	.
Aprilis	.	1.	21.	8. 47.	V.	.	.	.	.
Majus	.	3.	8.	19. 44.	VI.	.	.	.	.
Junius	.	3.	19.	35. 41.	VII.	.	.	.	.
Julius	.	5.	6.	51. 38.	VIII.	.	.	.	.
Augustus	.	6.	18.	7. 35.	IX.	.	.	.	.
September	.	7.	5.	23. 31.	X.	.	.	.	.
October	.	8.	16.	39. 28.	XI.	.	.	.	.
November	.	9.	3.	55. 25.	XII.	.	.	.	.
December	.	10.	15.	11. 22.	XIII.	383.	21.	32. 41. 20. 58.	

Tabula «subsidiaria motuum Solis» (fol. 91.) exhibet loca Solis in apogaeo ad annos currentes 4001, 3001, 2001, 1001. 901, 801 . . . . . 101, 1, 100, 200 . . . . . 3000, nec non motum apogaei ad annos solutos 1—100 et inde per centenarios usque ad 1000 indeque per millenarios ad 12000.

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 Sic anno soluto 1. d. 0. h. 6. 13. 58. — Motus apogaei 0. 1. 2  
 2. d. 0. h. 12. 27. 56. — " " 0. 2. 4 etc.

*[The page contains extremely faint, illegible markings and noise.]*







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Table 1. Summary of Data									
Case No.	Age	Sex	Height	Weight	Temp	Pulse	BP	Respirations	Remarks
1	25	M	5' 8"	150	98.6	72	120/80	18	Normal
2	26	F	5' 6"	120	98.4	68	110/70	16	Normal
3	27	M	5' 10"	160	98.8	74	125/85	19	Normal
4	28	F	5' 4"	110	98.2	66	105/65	15	Normal
5	29	M	5' 9"	155	98.7	71	122/82	17	Normal
6	30	F	5' 7"	125	98.5	69	112/72	16	Normal
7	31	M	5' 11"	165	98.9	75	128/88	20	Normal
8	32	F	5' 5"	115	98.3	67	108/68	15	Normal
9	33	M	5' 8"	152	98.7	73	123/83	18	Normal
10	34	F	5' 6"	122	98.4	68	111/71	16	Normal
11	35	M	5' 9"	158	98.8	74	126/86	19	Normal
12	36	F	5' 7"	128	98.5	69	113/73	16	Normal
13	37	M	5' 10"	162	98.9	75	129/89	20	Normal
14	38	F	5' 5"	118	98.3	67	109/69	15	Normal
15	39	M	5' 8"	154	98.7	73	124/84	18	Normal
16	40	F	5' 6"	124	98.4	68	112/72	16	Normal
17	41	M	5' 9"	159	98.8	74	127/87	19	Normal
18	42	F	5' 7"	129	98.5	69	114/74	16	Normal
19	43	M	5' 10"	164	98.9	75	130/90	20	Normal
20	44	F	5' 5"	120	98.3	67	110/70	15	Normal
21	45	M	5' 8"	156	98.7	73	125/85	18	Normal
22	46	F	5' 6"	126	98.4	68	113/73	16	Normal
23	47	M	5' 9"	160	98.8	74	128/88	19	Normal
24	48	F	5' 7"	130	98.5	69	115/75	16	Normal
25	49	M	5' 10"	166	98.9	75	131/91	20	Normal
26	50	F	5' 5"	122	98.3	67	111/71	15	Normal
27	51	M	5' 8"	158	98.7	73	126/86	18	Normal
28	52	F	5' 6"	128	98.4	68	114/74	16	Normal
29	53	M	5' 9"	161	98.8	74	129/89	19	Normal
30	54	F	5' 7"	131	98.5	69	116/76	16	Normal
31	55	M	5' 10"	167	98.9	75	132/92	20	Normal
32	56	F	5' 5"	124	98.3	67	112/72	15	Normal
33	57	M	5' 8"	160	98.7	73	127/87	18	Normal
34	58	F	5' 6"	130	98.4	68	115/75	16	Normal
35	59	M	5' 9"	162	98.8	74	130/90	19	Normal
36	60	F	5' 7"	132	98.5	69	117/77	16	Normal
37	61	M	5' 10"	168	98.9	75	133/93	20	Normal
38	62	F	5' 5"	126	98.3	67	113/73	15	Normal
39	63	M	5' 8"	162	98.7	73	128/88	18	Normal
40	64	F	5' 6"	132	98.4	68	116/76	16	Normal
41	65	M	5' 9"	164	98.8	74	131/91	19	Normal
42	66	F	5' 7"	134	98.5	69	118/78	16	Normal
43	67	M	5' 10"	170	98.9	75	134/94	20	Normal
44	68	F	5' 5"	128	98.3	67	114/74	15	Normal
45	69	M	5' 8"	164	98.7	73	129/89	18	Normal
46	70	F	5' 6"	134	98.4	68	117/77	16	Normal
47	71	M	5' 9"	166	98.8	74	132/92	19	Normal
48	72	F	5' 7"	136	98.5	69	119/79	16	Normal
49	73	M	5' 10"	172	98.9	75	135/95	20	Normal
50	74	F	5' 5"	130	98.3	67	115/75	15	Normal
51	75	M	5' 8"	166	98.7	73	130/90	18	Normal
52	76	F	5' 6"	136	98.4	68	118/78	16	Normal
53	77	M	5' 9"	168	98.8	74	133/93	19	Normal
54	78	F	5' 7"	138	98.5	69	120/80	16	Normal
55	79	M	5' 10"	174	98.9	75	136/96	20	Normal
56	80	F	5' 5"	132	98.3	67	116/76	15	Normal
57	81	M	5' 8"	168	98.7	73	131/91	18	Normal
58	82	F	5' 6"	138	98.4	68	120/80	16	Normal
59	83	M	5' 9"	170	98.8	74	134/94	19	Normal
60	84	F	5' 7"	140	98.5	69	122/82	16	Normal
61	85	M	5' 10"	176	98.9	75	137/97	20	Normal
62	86	F	5' 5"	134	98.3	67	117/77	15	Normal
63	87	M	5' 8"	170	98.7	73	132/92	18	Normal
64	88	F	5' 6"	140	98.4	68	122/82	16	Normal
65	89	M	5' 9"	172	98.8	74	135/95	19	Normal
66	90	F	5' 7"	142	98.5	69	124/84	16	Normal
67	91	M	5' 10"	178	98.9	75	138/98	20	Normal
68	92	F	5' 5"	136	98.3	67	118/78	15	Normal
69	93	M	5' 8"	172	98.7	73	133/93	18	Normal
70	94	F	5' 6"	142	98.4	68	124/84	16	Normal
71	95	M	5' 9"	174	98.8	74	136/96	19	Normal
72	96	F	5' 7"	144	98.5	69	126/86	16	Normal
73	97	M	5' 10"	180	98.9	75	139/99	20	Normal
74	98	F	5' 5"	138	98.3	67	119/79	15	Normal
75	99	M	5' 8"	174	98.7	73	134/94	18	Normal
76	100	F	5' 6"	144	98.4	68	126/86	16	Normal





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The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most important medical journals in the world. The Journal contains articles on a wide variety of medical topics, including clinical medicine, basic science, and public health. It also contains news and information about the medical profession and the health care system. The Association also provides a number of other services to its members, including continuing medical education, advocacy, and representation in government. The Association's headquarters are in Chicago, Illinois, and it has a large staff of professional and administrative personnel. The Association's budget is approximately \$10 million per year, which is primarily derived from membership dues and the sale of the Journal. The Association is a member of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, and it is also a member of the International Council of Medical Associations. The Association's work is essential to the medical profession and the health of the people, and it is a source of pride for all who are involved in it.

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etiam de quibuslibet intervallis horarum, quibus ☉ et Luna inter se, movetur ad locum positionis, et quod erit intervallum diei, totidem annorum computatur. Et quod tempus in mensis hinc hic praeterit obitum, eundem numerum et dies, quos ante in mensis natalis, ante ab eo, quos in mensis directionis, non videtur longius horis appendere, pro his singulis, sed ut tempus ab ingressu erit tempus directionis, non ☉ tantum ab ingressu horis praeteritis electum, sed etiam ceterorum significatorum ad hunc locum, et quibus illius hinc hic directionis ☉ erit obitus.

Præf. 209. Dato namque auctorum aliquis accidentis datamque horam et positionem et significatorem, qui sit vel Horoscopus vel Meridies Caeli vel Pars Fortunae, corrigere tempus natalitatis et ad locum significatorem. Præf. quod possunt astrologi, scire ut panis epistolarum, epistolarum de quibus natalitatis. Igitur per datum numerum annorum cupere locum directionis ☉ tempus aut rectum. Deinde per electum locum directionis Partis Fortunae electum locum directionis horoscopi, per hunc locum directionis M. G. A. R. et per hunc locum directionis ☉ Asc. rectum prius constitutum, relinquendum tempus sequentia, quae in horas converta dant correctum tempus natalitatis. Hinc tempus addita ad asc. rectum loci ☉ natalitatis dant A. R. M. G. quod et per hunc hunc M. G. correctum, et per processum superiorum etiam horoscopus, correctum, et et Pars Fortunae, quae valent astrologi. —

Et hoc hactenus in gratiam gentis astrologiae, et mater quae similitudine sup. usus in praefatione ad lectorum, et hoc hactenus in gratiam gentis astrologiae, et mater quae similitudine sup. usus in praefatione ad lectorum.

FINIS.







Locus  $\delta$   $1^{\circ} 11\frac{1}{2}'$   $\approx$ , lat.  $1^{\circ} 15'$  austr.,  $\eta$  lat. c.  $0.27'$  austr., diff.  $0.48'$  decurrit intervallum  $1^{\circ} 35'$ , ut longitudinis diff. relinquatur  $1^{\circ} 29'$ .  $\eta$  ergo refertur per hanc observationem in  $29^{\circ} 49\frac{1}{2}'$   $\propto$ . Et quia  $\delta$  d. 1. Dec. visus in linea cornuum  $\propto$ , computatur non ultra  $11'$  plus habere (nam in Martialibus probatum est, pro 2. Dec. legendum 1. Dec.) quare etiam  $\eta$  locus p. p. hic ipse erit  $29^{\circ} 50'$   $\propto$  aut minimum  $29.38$   $\propto$ . Ego vero computo locum  $\eta$   $29^{\circ} 14\frac{1}{2}'$   $\propto$ , deficit ergo calculus hoc loco in  $\eta$  per  $23\frac{1}{2}'$  aut  $35'$ . Die 14. Dec. computatur  $\varphi$  in  $0.44$   $\approx$ , statim conjungenda  $\eta$  lat.  $1.44$  austr., superans lat.  $\eta$   $1\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ . Aufer pro diebus 8 scr. 53,  $\eta$   $14$  Dec. in  $29.51$   $\propto$ . Ecce consensum duarum observationum.

Observatio B. Waltheri d. 17. Sept. 1475 h. 2–3 post medium noctis. Inter  $\delta$  et  $\eta$   $0.52'$ , conjunctio d. 18. Sept. Computo vero lat.  $\delta$   $1^{\circ} 8'$ , long.  $5.38\frac{1}{2}$   $\Omega$  d. 23, mediando inter magnos errores radii invenio per  $15$  plus quam computo, ex quo non fido argumento calculi in  $\delta$  hic defectus augeretur. Quare etiam  $\eta$  in  $5^{\circ} 38\frac{1}{2}'$   $\Omega$  vel exigue antea, aut infida conjectura in  $5^{\circ} 54'$  vel exiguo antea constitisset. Atqui computo nihil ultra  $4^{\circ} 42'$   $\Omega$ , lat. c.  $0.24'$  sept. Hoc igitur loco  $\varphi$  est ratione eccentrici in  $29^{\circ}$   $\odot$ , reperitur insignis defectus calculi c.  $0.57'$ , aut infida conjectura plane  $1^{\circ} 12'$ . Diff. lat. est  $0.44'$  c. satis propinqua observationi pridianae.

Anno 1476. 25. Mart. h. 2. noctis vidi  $\eta$  prope primam Cancri, videficeit implicitatem nebulosam, trahendo lineam a quarta Cancri in quintam ejusdem, non comprehendebam  $\eta$  in eadem linea, sed fuerat in modico occidentalis ab hac linea, ut videbam, ad latitudinem duorum digitorum transversalium; discordat cum tabulis. Item  $\eta$  fuerat in eodem arcu cum quarta et prima Cancri, fueratque medius earum, tantum distans ab una quantum ab alia, sicut visu deprehendi.

Differentia longitudinis primae et quartae  $1^{\circ} 22'$ , et quia  $\eta$  spectatus est exacte medius, praesepe vero in  $0.0$   $\Omega$ ,  $\eta$  igitur venit in  $0.41$   $\Omega$ . Sic cum sit lat. praesepii  $1^{\circ} 14'$  bor., aselli  $0.4$  austr., diff. lat.  $1.18$ , dim.  $39'$  ablatum a  $1^{\circ} 14'$ , relinquit  $\eta$  latitudinem per hanc aestimationem aequalem distantiae  $0.35'$  bor., quam computo  $0.43\frac{1}{2}$  c. Quartae et quintae seu Asellorum loca sunt  $0.11'$   $\Omega$ , lat.  $3^{\circ} 8'$  h. et  $1.22$   $\Omega$ , lat.  $0.4'$  a. Diff. lat.  $3^{\circ} 12'$  habet diff. long.  $1^{\circ} 11'$  adhaerentem.  $\eta$  vero jam motus est lat.  $0.35'$ , computatam  $0.43'$ , ut differat ab austrino  $0.39$  vel  $0.42\frac{1}{2}'$ . Huic igitur differentiae in linea ipsa stellarum debetur diff. long.  $14\frac{1}{2}'$  vel  $18\frac{1}{2}'$  et locus  $1.7\frac{1}{2}$   $\Omega$  vel  $1.3\frac{1}{2}$ . At  $\eta$  dicitur ab hoc loco lineae in occid. distitisse. Recte! inventus n. est in  $0.41$   $\Omega$  et per lat. computatam in  $0.49'$  per priorem lineam. Affermat quidem observator hanc discessionem 2 digitis, qui sunt 5 vel 6', ut sic veniret  $\eta$  locus  $1^{\circ} 2'$   $\Omega$  vel  $0.58$  c.; at haec aestimatio discessionis fixae a coeco puncto lineae est fallax. Estque per hanc observationem locus  $\eta$  satis fidus  $0.49$   $\Omega$ , cum ego nihil ultra  $0.6$   $\Omega$  computem, defectu calculi (c.  $6$   $\Omega$  eccentrici ratione)  $43'$ .

1476. 13. Oct. ante ortum Solis modicum inter  $\eta$  et octavam  $\sin. 1:30$ .  $\sin. 2:1082$ . (v. infra fol. 745.) Dist.  $\eta$  et cordis  $\Omega$   $1^{\circ} 35'$  est parva, quare non multum fallit. 14. Nov.  $1.13\frac{1}{2}$ ; hic inventus est stationem peregrisse 17. 18. 20. Nov. Cum igitur cor  $\Omega$  fuerit in  $22.30$   $\Omega$ , lat.  $0.26$ ,  $\eta$  lat. computatur  $1.10$  bor., diff. lat.  $0.44$ . De distantia  $1^{\circ} 13'$  vindicat longitudini  $0.58\frac{1}{2}'$ , ut fuerit visus in  $21^{\circ} 32'$   $\Omega$ . Atqui computo non plus quam  $20.46\frac{1}{2}$   $\Omega$ , continuatur igitur etiam in  $15^{\circ}$   $\Omega$  defectus calculi.

Anno 1477. 5. Sept. de mane quasi h. 3. post medium noctis vidi  $\delta$  et  $\eta$  distantes (sicut visui apparuit) ad modum palmi, habentes eandem latitudinem, ita quod eodem die procul dubio conjungebantur punctualiter, fueratque Saturnus Marte orien-



**SECRET**

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Am 1. April 1865. Die Unterzeichneten, welche die Verwaltung der  
Geschäfte der Gesellschaft für den Zeitraum vom 1. April 1865 bis zum  
31. März 1866 beauftragt worden sind, haben die Ehre, hiermit  
zu berichten, dass die Verwaltung der Gesellschaft für den  
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der Weise geführt worden ist, wie es die Statuten der  
Gesellschaft vorsehen. Die Verwaltung der Gesellschaft  
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1. NAME  
 2. DATE  
 3. TIME  
 4. PLACE  
 5. REMARKS

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report. It includes a brief description of the objectives of the work, a summary of the methods used, and a summary of the results obtained. The summary is followed by a detailed description of the work done, which is divided into sections corresponding to the different parts of the work. The results are presented in a series of tables and figures, which are discussed in detail in the text. The report concludes with a summary of the conclusions reached and a list of references.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report. It includes a brief description of the objectives of the work, a summary of the methods used, and a summary of the results obtained. The summary is followed by a detailed description of the work done, which is divided into sections corresponding to the different parts of the work. The results are presented in a series of tables and figures, which are discussed in detail in the text. The report concludes with a summary of the conclusions reached and a list of references.

3. The third part of the report is a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report. It includes a brief description of the objectives of the work, a summary of the methods used, and a summary of the results obtained. The summary is followed by a detailed description of the work done, which is divided into sections corresponding to the different parts of the work. The results are presented in a series of tables and figures, which are discussed in detail in the text. The report concludes with a summary of the conclusions reached and a list of references.

4. The fourth part of the report is a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report. It includes a brief description of the objectives of the work, a summary of the methods used, and a summary of the results obtained. The summary is followed by a detailed description of the work done, which is divided into sections corresponding to the different parts of the work. The results are presented in a series of tables and figures, which are discussed in detail in the text. The report concludes with a summary of the conclusions reached and a list of references.

5. The fifth part of the report is a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report. It includes a brief description of the objectives of the work, a summary of the methods used, and a summary of the results obtained. The summary is followed by a detailed description of the work done, which is divided into sections corresponding to the different parts of the work. The results are presented in a series of tables and figures, which are discussed in detail in the text. The report concludes with a summary of the conclusions reached and a list of references.





Regiomontano et Walthero, cur motus aequales non sint omnibus seculis aequales; respondeant denique metaphysicis universi astronomi meo loco, cur cum plerique motus, salvis omnium seculorum observatis, quantum satis est, redacti sint ad carceres punctorum cardinalium, cum etiam superiorum omnes aut incident aut pauculis gradibus superent \*), cur non igitur sine exceptione omnes penitus incident? Audiant tamen interim, dum quid respondeant meditentur, mussantem Keplerum hocque dicentem: omnes incidere, sed quo minus id appareat, secularem aequationem nondum cognitam impedire.

### Tractatio observationum Martialium Regiomontani et Waltheri.

Anno 1461  $\delta$  bis est observatus ad fixas Ita in die 2. Dec. visus est in linea cornuum  $\delta$ , ergo per lat. ejus computatam  $1^{\circ} 15'$  austr. locus ejus caderet in  $27^{\circ} 5\frac{1}{2}'$   $\delta$ . At computo  $28^{\circ} 4'$   $\delta$ , excessu  $58\frac{1}{2}'$ , locus ecc.  $24^{\circ} 12'$   $\approx$ . Sequenti 24. Dec. visus est secundum longitudinem jungi lucidiori in cauda  $\delta$ , quam Regiomontanus ex Alphonsinis computavit in  $14^{\circ} 29'$   $\approx$ , sed ex locatione Tychonis et calculo Rudolphino invenitur ad tempus hoc in  $14^{\circ} 17'$   $\approx$ ; at computo  $15^{\circ} 23'$   $\approx$ . Haec inter se consentiunt. Ergo hoc loco Rudolphinus calculus c.  $1^{\circ} 6'$  deficit. Locus eccentricus in  $8^{\circ} 10'$   $\times$ .

Sequuntur aliquot observationes Martis matutinae sequenti anno 1462. habitae, sed mensibus Sept. et Oct. Ut igitur constet, quomodo numeret Regiomontanus tempus  $\nu\chi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , respice ad 20. Martii. De eo sic loquitur R.: „in mane 20. Mart. h. 11. noctis completa Luna videbatur tanquam in una linea recta cum duabus stellis Scorpionis 12 et 13“; fuit ergo  $\odot$  c.  $7^{\circ}$   $\nearrow$ . Sequitur immediate: „in mane 21. Martii  $\odot$ ,  $\Upsilon$  et stella 7.  $\nearrow$  putabantur in una linea recta.“ Ergo in  $2^{\circ}$   $\delta$ , ubi per calculum etiam  $\Upsilon$  invenitur. Inter vero 7.  $\nearrow$  et  $2^{\circ}$   $\delta$  spatium est duorum diurnorum motuum  $\odot$ . Prior ergo consignatio est politica, diem inchoans a media nocte, posterior Aegyptiaca, diem cum horologio Italico inchoans ab ortu Solis. Illa de nocte, quae praecedit 20. Martii, est intelligenda, haec de nocte, quae sequitur 21. Martii, sicut videre est ex calculo  $\odot$  ad antelucanum diei 22. et in Ephemeride anni 1500, qui ejusdem est cycli. Haec varietas magnam parit perplexitatem, et crediderim, in 21. Mart. vitium esse typographicum pro 22. Martii (Martem quidem per se hoc vitium non attinet; at in  $\Upsilon$  expediet detectum haberi). Nam Regiomontanus ipse videtur accuratior fuisse in consignatione temporis; ecce curae hujus exemplum proxime sequens: „in nocte quae sequitur 11. Junii“; sic paulo ante: „initio noctis 12. Jan.“ — Rursum d. 21. Oct. oportet esse vitium typographicum pro 20 Oct., quod non potest conferri in morem numerandi diem ab ortu, cum ejus contrarium accidat. Nam commemorat  $\oslash$   $\oslash$  Lunae cum sexta  $\mathbb{M}$ , quae in fine  $\mathbb{M}$  erat. Etenim et calculus Lunae et ephemeris supra dicta a. 1500 arguunt, hunc Lunae locum competere antelucano diei 20. a media nocte, non 21. Oct. An bene habeat haec restitutio, sic discernemus. Die 26. Sept. antelucano visa est  $\oslash$  et cum ea  $\delta$  proxime jungi uni stellae Leonis de quarta magnitudine, septentrio-

\*) Nota marginalis. Nam motus nodi  $\Upsilon$  ultro sub initium rerum ad  $0^{\circ}$   $\oslash$  re-cidit, siquidem inter  $1^{\circ}$   $\oslash$ , quem Ptolemaei affirmata nuda, sed ex observationibus procul dubio possibilibus confirmata, statuunt, interque  $5^{\circ}$   $\oslash$ , quem observatio Dionysii 400 annis antea, et observatio Aristotelis 500 consensu pulchro subjiciunt, inter hos, inquam, duos vicinissimos, si recte medium aliquid ad tempora intermedia licet statuere.

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Haec observatio prius emendanda et adjuvanda est ex ipsius observatoris verbis. Ipse enim, cum ex calculo Alphonsino locum  $\delta$  computasset  $26^{\circ} 27' \text{ } \text{♄}$ , lat.  $0. 40.$  bor., ex eo credidit et prodidit, stellas illas esse 22. et 23. numero, quia illarum loca prodebantur a calculo  $26^{\circ} 20' \text{ } \text{♄}$  lat.  $7^{\circ} 30'$  et  $27^{\circ} 0' \text{ } \text{♄}$ , lat.  $2^{\circ} 40'$ . Credidit igitur Alphonsino consensui in longitudine, non potuit dissimulare dissensum in latitudine valde magnum, sc.  $3^{\circ}$ . Ego vero vicissim, cum certum habeam, latitudinum rationes esse exploratiores, nec posse latitudinem Martis hoc eccentrici loco et habitu ejus ad  $\odot$  esse majorem quam  $1^{\circ} 14' \text{ b.}$ , ex eo redarguo errorem Regiomontani in una fixarum, et dico, quod fuerit non 22. et 23, sed 23. et 25, seu una in agrimate, altera in pede australi, quarum diff. lat. cum sit 2. 18, hujus quidem pars quarta  $34\frac{1}{2}'$ , ut aestimabatur, adjecta latitudini pedis  $0^{\circ} 31'$ , prodit lat.  $\delta$   $1. 5\frac{1}{2}'$ , quae sane indice calculo sat fido fuit 1. 14, ut minimum peccaverit visus aestimando. Per hanc vero latitudinem  $\delta$  veram et per has 2 stellas, si  $\delta$  exacte in linea fuit, refertur ille ad dictum tempus in  $28^{\circ} 42\frac{1}{2}' \text{ } \text{♄}$ . Atqui calculus meus a Ptolemaeo deductus refert illum in  $28^{\circ} 29' \text{ } \text{♄}$ , propinquitate tanta, ut in aestimatione circa identitatem lineae satis longae tantum potuerit falli Regiomontanus. (Locus eccentricus  $27^{\circ} 9\frac{1}{2}' \text{ } \text{♄}$ .)

Sequitur in Regiomontano opportuna comprimis observatio, si cultior esset.

Anno 1465. d. 19. Junii circa principium noctis Mars videbatur quasi in linea recta cum 1. et 2.  $\text{♄}$ , erat enim paulo borealior ab illa linea, intervallum autem ejus et secundae videbatur sesquialterum ad intervallum primae et secundae. Mars tunc in computo habebat  $6^{\circ} \text{ } \text{♄}$ .

Stellae sunt cuspis sagittae et proxima in arcu vel manu. Earum distantias Tycho mensus est a postrema trium in corpore  $\text{♄}$ , quae non multo aliam habet latitudinem,  $19^{\circ} 37'$  et  $22^{\circ} 58'$ . Igitur a. 1465 obtinent longitudes istas:  $28^{\circ} 35' \text{ } \text{♄}$  et  $26^{\circ} 56' \text{ } \text{♄}$ . Jam distantia  $\delta$  a posteriore fuit aestimata sesquialtera distantiae fixarum. Per tantam quidem distantiam promovetur  $\delta$  usque in mediam fere aream quadrilateri Sagittarii, quae fixae fuissent opportuniore ad definiendum locum planetae. Sed esto: distantia fixarum in longum est  $8^{\circ} 21'$ ; hujus pars dimidia  $1^{\circ} 40\frac{1}{2}'$ . Ergo distantia sesquialtera esset  $5^{\circ} 1\frac{1}{2}'$ . Per illam collocatur  $\delta$  in  $1^{\circ} 57\frac{1}{2}' \text{ } \text{♄}$ . Latitudines fixis ego assignavi in libro de Stella istas utcunque: 6. 54, 6. 24 a., differentia est 0. 30, sesquialtera 0. 45; ergo  $\delta$  latitudinem habet minorem quam  $5^{\circ} 39' \text{ a.}$  Atqui calculus meus definit locum  $\delta$   $2^{\circ} 13' \text{ } \text{♄}$ , lat.  $4^{\circ} 44' \text{ austr.}$ , si tamen eousque fidere possumus huic aestimationi crassae. Et memineries, differentiam hic ratione situs in eccentrico et habitus ad Solem fieri maximam. Eccentricus locus  $\delta$  est  $5^{\circ} 25' \text{ } \text{♄}$ .

Anno 1468. 26. Apr. annotata exstat visa  $\text{ } \text{♄}$   $\delta$ , cum calculus prodit locum  $\delta$  eccentricum quidem  $24^{\circ} 22\frac{1}{2}' \text{ } \text{♄}$ , visum vero  $29^{\circ} 25\frac{1}{2}' \text{ } \text{♄}$ . Id quam prope verum veniat, non ex  $\text{ } \text{♄}$  ratiocinabimur; est enim et ejus motus examinandus, sed ex observatione post triduum. Nam d. 29. Apr.  $\delta$  et cum eo  $\text{ } \text{♄}$  visi sunt in recta, quae per caput  $\text{ } \text{♄}$  antecedentis descendit in ejus genu boreale et ultra. Motus quidem fixarum est  $1^{\circ} 52'$ , stellae ergo in  $12^{\circ} 49' \text{ } \text{♄}$  et in  $2^{\circ} 31' \text{ } \text{♄}$ , diff.  $10^{\circ} 18'$ . Latitudines sunt  $10^{\circ} 2' \text{ b.}$  et  $2^{\circ} 11' \text{ b.}$ , diff.  $7^{\circ} 51'$ . Martis vero lat. est  $1^{\circ} 15' \text{ c. b.}$ , diff.  $0^{\circ} 56'$ . Cum ergo diff. lat.  $7^{\circ} 51'$  habeat longitudinis  $10^{\circ} 18'$ , altera latitudinis  $0^{\circ} 56'$  efficiet longitudinis  $1^{\circ} 13\frac{1}{2}'$ , ut  $\delta$  fuerit in  $1^{\circ} 17\frac{1}{2}' \text{ } \text{♄}$ . Est vero hoc



1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the needs of the people involved. It is important to listen to all sides and to understand the underlying causes of the problem.

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**Important:** All students must have access to a computer with Internet access.

**TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover**

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and at places conical. Composite lat. 1-12 N., long. 12. 15 S.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
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quidem nulla observationum religione vetabar (quin potius ab observatione Dionysiana in 15. Jan. relata invitabar) a  $15^{\circ}$   $\gamma$  deducere, tanquam a puncto cardinalium medio eoque verisimili: at motui medio manum admove, ut epocha ejus ad  $0^{\circ}$   $\gamma$  locaretur, non sum ausus, sed neque vero motui, qui propior erat puncto cardinali. Nam si duos abundantes gradus initio rerum detraham, detrahetur tempore Ptolemaei circiter dimidius, atque  $25'$  in oppositione cum Sole jam ultra gradum excurreret. Tantum vero errorem observationes Ptolemaei facile redarguunt. Et tamen cum viderem, desiderare et Dionysianam observationem (diei suae relictam), ut attollatur epocha versus initium  $\odot$ , non neglexi etiam per illam propagare motus ad initia rerum, spreto Ptolemaicis. Retento igitur aphelli motu, ut cujus mutatio minus turbat, et applicata observatione Dionysiana, epocha initialis motus medii Martis in  $3^{\circ} 45'$   $\odot$  venit. Id vero ubi Chr. Severini Longomontanus, vir in hac arte clarissimus, resciverit, non equidem poterit non summopere gaudere. Is enim et ipse, neglectis observationibus Ptolemaei, tanquam astrolabio infido peractis, epochas suas ad hanc Dionysianam observationem (tanquam fidei plus meritam, ob ocularem aspectum conjunctionis cum fixa) accommodavit, ignarus, se, quod in Solis apogaeo magna gratulatione deprehendit, apogaeum ejus in  $0^{\circ}$   $\gamma$  incidere, idem quam proxime et in motu medio Martis praestitisse, si modo diem creationis, quam ego propono, quippe ab epochis Solis et Lunae signatam, attentiore mentis oculo lustraverit.

Ego vero, etsi hanc observationem Dionysianam a meis habebam partibus, eaque non admodum iniqua epocha motus Martis medii cardinem ipsissimum  $0^{\circ}$   $\odot$  penitus assequi posset, non tamen tantam mihi summi licentiam, propterea quod scirem, 11 gradibus in rerum initio (et sic  $3^{\circ}$  circa seculum Ptolemaei) demtis, concurrente et aphelli luxatione, posse in oppositionibus eum Sole, quae Ptolemaeo fuerunt observatae, differentiam existere 10 graduum, quam calculi exorbitationem observationes Ptolemaei facile redargebant.

Interim vero et hoc annotavi, si ad initia rerum collocarem locum Martis eccentricum verum (non medium) in  $0^{\circ}$   $\odot$ , tunc calculum incessurum medium inter observationes Ptolemaei ab hac et Dionysii ab illa parte. Ne huic quidem concinnitati quidquam, quod vergeret in praejudicium Ptolemaei, censi indulgendum esse. Primum enim, si verum motum  $\gamma$  potius quam medium respicerem, jam eadem mihi lex esset observanda in Sole, Luna, Venere, Mercurio. At in Sole depulsus fui a vero motu et compulsus ad medium rationibus idoneis et metu observationum obtestantium. Et quamvis in Luna verum motum elegerim, at Luna secundarius est planeta, factumque id est propter rem aliam, quae in punctis ceteris spectari non potest, puta propter phasin seu novilunium exactum; nec erat arbitrii mei haec electio, quin extorserunt mihi in Sole medium, in Luna verum locum circumstantiae tam observationum, quam initii naturalis dierum et divinitus revelati septimanarum. Sed esto, placeat alicui verus Martis locus, quem sub initia rerum in punctum cardinale referat, mihi neque verus neque medius tanti erat, ut ejus locandi gratia Ptolemaicas observationes violandas indulgendumque Dionysianae censerem, quod fecit Longomontanus. Etenim instituta comparatione verisimilitudinum pro utroque observatore pugnantium, Dionysius (praeterquam quod fixa adjuvabatur) omnibus reliquis rationibus victus est. Dionysius enim unicum observationem suppeditat, Ptolemaeus quatuor; ille tiro fuit, iste peritus artifex; ille inter antiquos est, astronomiae minus gnarus, iste vixit erudito seculo; ille inter primos inventores censetur, hic magistros habuit; ille loquitur popu-







culus circa Saturnum vel Martem, excedit circa Venerem, at si verus circa Venerem, deficit circa Saturnum et Martem, cum tamen circa Martem excedere demonstratus sit aut coincidere. Probabiliter abundat c. 18 vel 28; Saturno deficiente circa 23, Mars coincidit vel per 13 excedit.

Latitudinis differentiam invenio c.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , nam lat. ♄ austr. non potest esse major  $0^{\circ} 30'$ , potius minor. Locus eccentricus in  $11^{\circ}$  ♄ postulat retroagi, et gradus unus ademptus loco ♀ eccentrico, refert illam in  $0^{\circ} 21'$  ~~~~~

Post dies 27, anno sc. 1462. 10. Jan., cum recensuisset apparitionem Mercurii, transit oratione continua ad Venerem: *et etiam post initium noctis videbatur Venus conjuncta stellae fixae, quae est in principio aquae Aquarii et est 23, erat tamen Venus orientalis hac stella 45' ad aestimationem*, statimque transit ad 11. Jan. locumque ☉  $0^{\circ} 41'$  ~~~~~; et invenio quidem 10. Jan. ☉ in  $29^{\circ} 42'$  ♄, nullum igitur est dubium in die. At de stella dubium oritur, est sane prima fusionis in abaco 23. numero, at latitudinem habet  $4^{\circ} 9'$  bor., cum ♀ lat. sit  $1^{\circ} 24'$ . Quae potuit igitur esse conjunctionis hujus seu superationis ♀ aestimatio in intervallo  $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  latitudinis?

Praeterea stella haec est anno 1600 in  $3^{\circ} 52'$  ♄ et anno nostro in  $1^{\circ} 55'$  ♄, quem locum si ♀ superasset solis  $45'$ , non ultra  $2^{\circ} 40'$  ♄ pervenisset, cum ego computem  $4^{\circ} 3'$  ♄, per  $1^{\circ} 23'$  ulterius, quod multum superat excessum proximum. Vicissim vero ab aliis haec 23. pingitur in urna, quibus sequens (24.) fit prima fusionis, et haec jam est australis 0. 19'. Verum et circa hanc difficultas oritur. Collocatur enim in  $6^{\circ} 4'$  ♄ et anno nostro in  $4^{\circ} 7'$  ♄. Si hunc locum ♀ ad ortum superasset  $45'$ , ♀ ergo esset in  $4^{\circ} 52'$  ♄ visa, et calculus deficeret  $49'$ , qui ante 27 dies inventus est excedere, quod in tam brevi intervallo fieri simul nequit. Aut igitur legendum pro  $45'$  sic: 4. 5', aut pro *orientalis* legendum: *occidentalis*. Illic calculus proxime assequeretur observatum, hic excederet  $41'$ , quod idem etiam 14. Dec. facere deprehensus est. Adhuc igitur cupit retroagi, sive per stellam nominatam multum, sive per correctionem et stellae et plagae parum.

Eodem anno 1462. Sept. observata est ♂ ♀ circa Cor Leonis diebus 19, 26 et 27. Martis locus hoc tempore ex calculo habetur satis accurate, ut probo ad 15. Sept. antecedentem. Igitur 19. Sept. h. noctis 11. ♀, Cor ♄, ♂ videbantur in una recta, ♀ quidem meridionalior, ♂ autem septentrionalior Corde ♄. Dist. ♂ a Corde ♄ ad distantiam ♀ ab eodem apparuit sesquiquarta.

Prius periclitabimur consensum in latitudine, quam in ♀ computo 0. 25' austr., in ♂ 1.  $18\frac{1}{2}$  bor. ante triduum, Cordis vero est 0. 26 bor. Calculus igitur dat intervalla proxime paria, sc. ♀ et Cordis  $0^{\circ} 51'$ , Cordis et ♂ 0.  $52\frac{1}{2}$ . Cur igitur proditur distantia Martis sensibilibiter auctior? An quia dilatatio radiorum Veneris minuit speciem intervalli? Nam de latitudinum rationibus nihil est, cur dubitem. Praesertim in Marte latitudo major non fuit, vel observatione teste, quae d. 15. volebat excessum latitudinis ♂ supra Cordis ♄ non majorem diametro Solis fere, quam tamen calculus exhibet  $50'$ . Cum igitur locum ♂ computem ad d. 15. in  $22^{\circ} 1'$  ♄, quatruidi motus hoc situ et habitudine ad ☉ addit 2. 29. Est igitur locus ♂ in  $24^{\circ} 30'$  ♄, superaus locum Cordis ♄ (quod est in  $22^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}'$  ♄) per  $2^{\circ} 10\frac{1}{2}'$ . Venus igitur paulo minori intervallo fuit ante Cor ♄, siquidem in una recta fuit, sc. in  $20^{\circ} 16'$  ♄. At computo illam in  $20^{\circ} 44'$  ♄, rursum igitur excedit calculus c. 28. Aut si ♂ excedit  $3\frac{1}{2}'$ , excessus calculi ♀ erit  $24\frac{1}{2}'$ , et ♀ in  $20. 19\frac{1}{2}$  ♄. Planeta ratione eccentrici est in  $8^{\circ}$  ♄, angulus ad ♀  $74^{\circ}$ , rursum igitur minui

1. *Phosphorus* (phosphorus) is a chemical element with the symbol *P* and atomic number 15. It is a non-metallic element that is found in the Earth's crust. It is a white, waxy solid at room temperature and is highly reactive with oxygen and water. It is used in the production of fertilizers, pesticides, and matches.

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## Consideratio observationum Waltheri in Mercurio.

Anno 1481. 22. Oct. ante ortum Solis fere ad unam horam vidi  $\zeta$  et  $\varphi$  distantes, sicut visui judicavi, non ultra diametrum Lunae, quam distantiam tantum judicavi ex parte longitudinis, videbantur enim eandem latitudinem habere fueratque Mercurius orientior.

Computatur locus  $\zeta$  in  $18^{\circ} 8'$   $\cap$ , lat.  $2^{\circ} 18'$ . Sed certum est, cum ex observationibus antecedentium annorum, tum ex proxime sequenti Novembri non semel, addendum esse huic loco  $\zeta$   $30'$  vel  $40'$ , ut sic locus  $\varphi$  referatur inter  $19^{\circ} 12'$   $\cap$  et  $19^{\circ} 22'$   $\cap$ , lat.  $2^{\circ} 12'$  bor. circiter. At computo ad h. 6. eccentricum  $25^{\circ} \odot$ , visum per curtationem  $19^{\circ} 3'$   $\cap$ , lat.  $2^{\circ} 18'$  bor. et h. 7. promotiorem. Quodsi refrahatur locus eccentricus, minor erit prosthaphaeresis subtrahenda, quare  $\varphi$  promotior. At potuit aestimatio distantiae diametri  $\odot$  nonnihil fallere, ut factum non semel. Post dies 12, puta 3. Nov. h. dimidia ante ortum Solis distantia inter  $\zeta$  et  $\varphi$  fuit  $14^{\circ} 40'$ . Adde ad locum  $\zeta$  priorem motum dierum 12, ut sit  $19^{\circ} 27'$   $\cap$  computatus, lat.  $2^{\circ} 20'$  bor., adde etiam, ut in antecedentibus et sequentibus  $30'$  vel  $40'$ , quibus calculus deficit, ut sit  $19^{\circ} 57'$  vel  $20^{\circ} 7'$   $\cap$ . Hinc extende, quod de distantia competit longitudini,  $14^{\circ} 39'$ , si modo fides radio in tam magna, veniet  $\varphi$  in  $4^{\circ} 36'$   $\mathbb{M}$  vel  $4^{\circ} 46'$   $\mathbb{M}$ . At computo  $5^{\circ} 2'$   $\mathbb{M}$ , lat.  $1^{\circ} 37'$  bor. Quasi hic radius non attigisset justum, aut quasi locus eccentricus, qui est in  $23^{\circ} \mathbb{M}$ , retrogradus sit, ut prosthaphaeresis ablativa fiat major, quod tamen sequentibus non confirmatur.

Anno 1482. 11. Oct. modicum ante ortum Solis vidi  $\varphi$  apud  $\odot$ , fueratque  $\varphi$  australior ad quantitatem diametri Lunae, aut ultra, sed longitudo fere eadem.

Computo ad h. 18.  $30'$  aeq. Uranib. locum  $\odot$  verum ad eclipticam reductum  $8^{\circ} 37' 45''$   $\cap$ , lat.  $3^{\circ} 17' 36''$  bor., parallaxin, oriente  $13^{\circ} \cap$  sub alt. poli  $49\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$ , longitudinis  $54^{\circ} 48''$ , latitudinis  $27^{\circ} 0''$ , focum igitur visum  $\odot$   $9^{\circ} 32\frac{1}{2}'$   $\cap$ , lat. visam  $2^{\circ} 50\frac{3}{5}'$  bor. Mercurii vero locum eccentricum quidem computo  $7^{\circ} \odot$ , prope limitem boreum, visum vero per curtationem, ut par est,  $9^{\circ} 27'$   $\cap$ , lat.  $2^{\circ} 4'$  bor., qui consensus cum observatione supra votum est. Quod enim dixit observator diametrum  $\odot$  aut ultra, in differentia latitudinis id invenitur  $46\frac{3}{5}$ . Inter centra, quod est sesquidiametri  $\odot$ , inter marginem proximum  $31'$ , quod est plane diameter  $\odot$ .

Anno 1484. 16. Jan.  $\varphi$  ortus est h. 1.  $37'$  ante Solem. Hunc locum initio non censui computandum, quod vel unicum temporis minutum desideratum trientem gradus in loco  $\varphi$  mutet, ponderibus vero et rotis horologiorum nunquam circa minima est fidendum; ut non dicam, quod alio loco horisontis ortus  $\varphi$ , alio  $\odot$ , nec indicatur eorum altitudo supra libramentum aquae; ut taceam subitam refractionis mutationem, quippe Sole appropinquante. Visa est aliquando Venus per horae quadrantem haerere in contactu horisontis. Sed tamen, quia locus eccentricus est in  $5^{\circ} \mathbb{M}$ , quo loco  $\varphi$  nunquam est observatus a Tychone, computavi et visum locum in  $11^{\circ} 18'$   $\mathcal{Z}$ , lat. 0. 19. sept. Ortus igitur est regulariter h. 1. 23' ante Solem, et Waltherus favisae videtur calculo Alphonsino, qui refert  $\varphi$  in  $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} \mathcal{Z}$ . Forte erravit, confectos existimans 35 denticulos de 56 rotae horariae, residuos 21, cum essent confecti 21, residui 35.

Anno 1485. 8. Jan., cum esset  $\varphi$  ratione eccentrici in  $21^{\circ} \mathbb{M}$ , observator ejus conspectui insidiatus est frustra.

Sequente Augusto, cum incederet motu eccentrico per  $\mathcal{Z}$ ,  $\Pi$  et  $\odot$ ,







## ERRATA.

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Vol. II.	pag. 472	lin. 4	ab infra pro 368 lege 364.
" III.	"	184	" 4 ab infra Moldiverum.
" "	"	430	" 8 a supra lege involutum.
" IV.	"	227	" 5 ab infra lege Harneggerum.
" "	"	44	" 10 a supra lege Götzt.
" "	"	73	" 13 a supra lege 36 pro 42.
" "	"	227	" 21 ab infra lege II pro III.
" VI.	"	245	col. ult. lege ult. post 48° 18°
" "	"	282	linea 10 a supra, deinde recte: Hic nuncupat . . . . . compulserat.

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